THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

VOL. I. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1863. No. 4.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 12,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office 823 *Broadway, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

METROPOLITAN FAIR AT NEW YORK,

WITH HINTS FROM THE CINCINNATI FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR BRANCH OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

We have just seen Josiah Kirby, Esq., a respected and influential citizen of Cincinnati, and secretary, if we mistake not, of the "National Union Association," a loyal political body, to whose immense exertions is due the recent entire revolution in the Ohio vote. The well-known and respected judge, Edward Woodruff, is the president of this National Union Association, and lends it all the weight of his character. In this association originated the idea and the inception of a great fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, in which Cincinnati, in a holy emulation, should endeavor to eclipse the splendid example set by Chicago, from whom, however, cannot be taken away the glory of being first in the field, and of having won the first victory with unfading laurels.

The Cincinnati Fair, on the model, somewhat enlarged, of the North-Western Fair, is to take place during the ten days from the 21st of December to the 1st of January; two great dates, the first being the anniversary of the actual landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, and the second the opening of a new year. Rumors reach us that the whole City and State is astir with active sympathies, and that everybody is prepared, first, to give something; second, to buy something; third, to give back what they buy; and fourth, to buy something more, and keep it! All classes, occupations, trades—both sexes and all ages—are at work preparing for this great and humane occasion. And it is expected that the results will be as much greater in a pecuniary respect, (greater as a patriotic expression they cannot be,) as Cincinnati is older than Chicago, and Ohio, young and blooming mother of Western States, is more wealthy than Illinois, or Wisconsin and Minnesota. We shall wait with deep interest to see this difficult feat of beating the North-West performed.

We hear that the working man is Mr. Edgar Conklin, chairman of the Exec. Committee of the "Sanitary Fair Association," (for this is the baptismal name which the National Union Association gave their child, which is now adopted by Ohio. John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, is the secretary. Gen. Rosecrans is the highly ornamental and eminently useful president of the Fair, lending his glorious name to the enterprise, the importance of which none but a great and humane commander, long in the field, can fitly estimate. It is the pride and boast of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, that its fast friends are the general officers in the army, and the soldiers themselves. They alone know its first works and its last works, and its works all the time; how ubiquitous it is; how small a part of its doings its great labors on battle-fields represent; how active and methodical, and in harmony with military rules and customs, its system is; and how sure, when every thing else fails, the Sanitary Com-

mission is to be *on hand.* We are not surprised to find Gen. Rosecrans using his honorable leisure, after the tremendous labors and responsibilities of his great campaigns, in fostering, by his countenance and sympathy, his experience and his zeal, an enterprise necessary to keep the channels of the U. S. Sanitary Commission open, and full with the beneficence of the nation, whose sons are in the camps and on the battle-fields of Tennessee, the Cumberland, and Alabama.

The Mayor of Cincinnati, Mr. Harris, is the first vice-president, and lends municipal authority and support to the Fair.

We understand that the association have engaged the two largest and most convenient edifices in Cincinnati for the central depôt, or grand exposition: Mozart Hall, with its numerous and roomy apartments, and Mechanics' Institute, (Greenwood's Hall,) which is separated from it by an alley of twelve feet, which can be easily spanned by a bridge from the second story. In these two buildings will be the chief salerooms for fancy and portable articles; also the gallery of fine arts, towards which the citizens will lend all that is most beautiful in their private collections, or give what they may choose. It is proper to say, that for a city hardly yet as venerable in years as many of its own citizens, there is a remarkable taste for art in Cincinnati; and a surprising collection of fine paintings and beautiful sculptures might, and doubtless will be made from the homes of that now rich and populous city. The most beautiful private collection of engravings it ever fell to our lot to see, belongs to an apothecary in Cincinnati, whose modest home becomes thus a casket for jewels of art which a prince might covet.

One square off, is a building known as the Industrial Palace—perhaps 70 x 100 feet in dimensions, where the working machinery will be erected, and the engines and heavier articles sent in displayed as far as possible in their working order.

A temporary restaurant is now erecting, we hear, on Market Square, which will be from 50 feet wide to 300 long. What other arrangements are more recently made, our informant could not tell after ten days' absence.

It is proposed to occupy each evening of the Fair with a lecture, concert, or other innocent entertainment, in the great lecture-room of Mozart Hall.

Henry Ward Beecher, who, since his return, has made himself a sort of patron-saint of the sick soldiers and the Sanitary Commission, having spoken already three times in their pecuniary behalf, with a result of over $6,000, is earnestly invited to visit Cincinnati and speak during the Fair. The great sacrifice of his time, and strength, thus demanded—after a six months' absence—it is not wholly reasonable to expect, yet his self-denying patriotism may go to this length. It is commonly felt that he will not complete his magnificent round of duty, until he has in person reported in all our chief cities what he saw and felt in the high places of Great Britain, where he "came, saw and conquered." Other distinguished orators are expected to lend their services.

We understand that the Association are making arrangements with all the railroads centering at Cincinnati, to hire out to them a certain number of cars of each train daily, at about half rates. These they propose to fill along the route with passengers at full rates, and to put the profits into the treasury of the Fair.

It is impossible that the great experience in Chicago, with the lessons to be acquired this month, first at Boston, where the Fair opens on the 14th instant, and next at Cincinnati, only a week later, should not give an enormous impulse to the Metropolitan Fair in New York, commencing on the 22d Feb'y. Emulation, patriotism, humanity, will all combine to make the Metropolitan Fair one worthy of the commercial heart of the nation. Two hundred ladies, selected for their representative character, their taste, energy and talents, without regard to sect or party, are already enlisted in the conduct of the work. They have a Board of Managers of twenty-five ladies, "crême de la crême" in experience, administrative ability, and social sway, over them. Twenty-nine committees of ladies are already organized over the different departments, and are at work.

Their preliminary meetings have been business-like and thoroughly earnest, and

probably by the appearance of this number of the BULLETIN their plans will be fully before the public.

A business meeting is called for Dec. 11th, consisting of three hundred gentlemen, selected with great care, as representing the business heads of all the various industrial, commercial, trading, locomotive, financial, and charitable interests of the metropolis. By the time this article appears, the results of that important meeting may also appear in these columns. But writing now, on Dec. 5th, we venture to predict that that meeting will enter heart and soul into this work; that an effective committee of the most living and gifted business men, say of twenty-five, will be selected to govern and direct the masculine department of the fair; to solicit, secure and harvest the donations of all trades and benefactors willing to bestow upon the sick and wounded some evidence in the line of their own trade and calling, of their devotion and affection. By a systematic and earnest call, backed by the universal approbation of all heads of the community, its bank and railroad presidents, the chiefs of great manufactories, the heads of trades, unions, and the leading spirits in commerce, art, pleasure and ornament, an amount of valuable contributions could be collected which would astonish the world; make it a duty and a fashion too, and the contagion of sympathy and humanity, inspired by patriotism and pity, will carry this whole community, as by a universal impulse, a sea swept by a fragrant spicy wind, and turning its sparkling waves all one way, in the direction of a grand public beneficence to the hospitals and battle-fields of the country.

One of the first duties the gentlemen's committee will have to perform will be the selection of a place in which so great a market fair can be held. We can't roof in the Central Park, nor cover Union Square with glass. If we could, they might be thought hardly too large for so vast an exhibition.

Difficulties may present themselves, such as the lack of an appropriate place, the preoccupations of a great city, the disintegration of our community into parties, sects, classes and interests. Such obstacles are real and formidable. But all difficulties would give way before the strength of a whole and splendid populous metropolis, moving with sublime unanimity in one pathway of patriotic charity. Mountains would become mole-hills in the road of such a momentous progress. Things that look impossible would be done with ease—would do themselves. So great a force would take hold of the ropes, that the vast engine would move without any single arm feeling its own strain. Let not the various obstacles now invisaged in the natural selfishness of proprietors of buildings, look serious. Those who do not mean to yield, will presently beg the favor of having all their facilities accepted by the Fair. Let the business energy, the civic pride, the industrial skill, the average patriotism of the men of New York, be added to the taste, invention, and disinterestedness, the humane affections, the tender pity, the patriotic yearning of the women of New York, and nothing will be able to withstand their combined energy. The city will be theirs to sack for a fortnight, and the public might as well compound for half a million of dollars before hand. All hail to the Metropolitan Fair! We predict for it an entire and unexampled success.

A WORD TO OUR READERS.

In order that the BULLETIN may completely answer its purpose, it is desirable that it should not contain simply such information as may be furnished to the Commission by its regular agents, but all that can be collected from the friends of the work, official or non-official, all over the country. We can supply as full and particular accounts of the disposition made of the funds and stores intrusted to us as the country can require, by the aid of those whom we employ in their distribution. But there is of necessity an immense mass of facts bearing on our labors and their results, which we have no organized means of obtaining, and for which we must therefore rely on volunteers. Nothing could serve better to quicken the zeal of the people in localities in which little has been done for us so far, or is being done now, than accounts of the exertions made by people in other places. Everybody knows the effect produced on one's spirits when in pursuit of any enterprise, by the knowledge that

there is a multitude engaged in the same work. No zeal is proof in the long run against the sense of weakness or of isolation.

There is, we well know, behind our armies and their achievements, extraordinary as these are, something still more extraordinary, and that is the spirit of the people at home. We shall say nothing now of the fortitude with which they have supported reverses, and delays, and disappointments. This has already commanded the admiration and astonishment of the world, and has led a distinguished foreign writer to declare that there has been developed in the United States a type of character hitherto unknown, and generally deemed impossible—a combination of French fire, and excitability and enthusiasm, with the old Anglo-Saxon pertinacity and firmness. This is well, but this is not enough. Those who are interested in the war, as much for the revelation it affords of the moral qualities of the American people, as for the political results which it promises, have found in rich abundance better things than even courage and tenacity. What our people have done to save—done for humanity's sake, is even more wonderful and more interesting than what they have done for conquest. They have done it, too, without the intervention of legislature or tax-gather, upon no compulsion whatever, with nothing to gain by it either in territory or glory. There may be many parallels found for our demeanor in the field, but we doubt if our voluntary efforts to mitigate the suffering arising out of the war have had any example in history.

It is desirable that the details of this work should be as far as possible placed on record, and the knowledge of them diffused. We should like to be able to say in the Bulletin as much as possible of the way in which the vast amount of stores and money which pass through our hands are collected. There is, probably, hardly a box which reaches us which has not a tale of its own well worth telling, and which is not the result of efforts or sacrifices, or enthusiasm, of which we should all be the better of knowing something. There are incidents occurring every day all over the country within the knowledge of those who are working for us, which, if published, would throw valuable light upon the temper and spirit of our people. We have a pamphlet lying before us at this moment, entitled the "Philanthropic Results of the War," which tells a marvellous story in round figures. The sum total of the voluntary contributions of the public, made for purely philanthropic purposes since the beginning of the war, is, as we have already said, something very wonderful. But wonderful as it is, we are inclined to think that if we only knew the details of the process by which this grand result has been brought about, we should find in the efforts of single villages and hamlets and congregations things more wonderful still.

Now this is a want which our friends belonging to the branch associations, and all others who are all over the country interested in what we are doing, can readily supply, if they will only forward us as often as the occasion may arise, anything relating to the work in their own neighborhood, which will help to throw light on the temper with which the people of the North are facing this great crisis. There is not half enough known or ever will be half enough known of the fire and energy with which the men and women of the country districts have thrown themselves into the task of supporting and encouraging the army by kind deeds as well as cheering words. We cannot undertake to publish everything we receive, for our space is limited, but we will promise to publish all that is most interesting. It would be impossible to call forth such extraordinary exhibitions of enthusiasm as are now taking place in all the large cities in the shape of "Sanitary Fairs," if there were not behind all this, and had not been previous to all this, a great deal of work full as good, but done on a smaller scale and in smaller places. We ought to learn more about it.

We should wish also to make the Bulletin the means of keeping the public informed, as far as our space and opportunity will allow, about the fate and prospects of the thousands of soldiers who every month wend their way wearily homeward, to carry on in obscurity a long struggle with wounds or disease, and too often to sink

under them. The Sanitary Commission has already, as most of our readers know, established organizations to assist the friends of these men to find them in the hospitals, and to assist the men themselves in reaching their homes. But it is desirable that they should not all sink completely out of the sight at this point. Many of them have to fight a harder fight after leaving the army than they ever fought while in it—a long silent struggle with suffering or disability—a struggle too, which is often hopeless, and which at best promises no glory on earth. There cannot be too much said or done to encourage and console those upon whom this fate has come, and there are amongst them thousands of cases displaying the rarest patience and the rarest heroism; and more than all this, even the profoundest satisfaction at having been selected for the honors of this great martyrdom. God only knows how many such there are scattered through the farm-houses and villages all over the Union. We shall never know of them all, but it might be well for them and well for the public, if we could follow at least some of them into the furnace, and keep the nation in mind of the vastness of the sacrifices which so many gallant hearts have made for its salvation.

Under the head of correspondence in the 1st number of the BULLETIN, in a letter from Dr. E. A. Crane, Inspector of the Commission, the following statement occurs: "Scurvy does not now exist (Oct. 18th) in the command before Charleston, nor has it existed to any great extent among our troops since operations against Charleston have been commenced."

Dr. C. in a subsequent report corrects the above statement, as he was clearly in error. The Commission has received from Dr. Marsh, its resident Inspector at Charleston, abundant proof not only of the prevalence of cases of scurvy, but also of the scorbutic taint in other diseases.

THE HOSPITALS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, *Nov. 12th*, 1863.

J. S. NEWBERRY, M.D.:

DEAR SIR—I have visited each and all of the hospitals repeatedly, and have done so at all times and seasons; occasionally with the surgeons, but generally alone and unexpected. And I have not only offered to all the surgeons of each hospital the services of the Sanitary Commission, for the health and comfort of their patients, but have gone from room to room, talking with the patients themselves, their nurses and ward-masters; observing closely and making inquiries as to food, diet, medicine, nursing, attendance, ventilation, sanitary supplies, etc.; and I have been gratified to see the general good condition of all the hospitals here. My impression is, that with rare exceptions, every surgeon in charge, and every assistant-surgeon, is earnestly desirous of doing everything within his power for the health and comfort of his patients. In some cases where I thought I had discovered mismanagement and carelessness, I afterwards found that there had been obstacles which the surgeons themselves were endeavoring to remove with as much anxiety as any one could have. And I perceive that almost every hospital is being continually improved in its interior arrangements for ventilation, comfort or convenience. The majority of the hospital buildings are light and cheerful.

The general sanitary condition of the patients in the hospitals is good. As I have said, the surgeons with hardly an exception, do everything in their power for the improvement of their patients, and are evidently very grateful for every aid and comfort extended to them from the Sanitary stores. Not only are they *willing* that delicacies, such as wines, cordials, jellies, &c., should be given under their directions, but their expressions of gratitude are such as can come only from the heart. Sometimes they accompany me from cot to cot, when I have my basket of delicacies, pointing out those who need this or that the most, giving orders to the nurses how to dispense them, and sharing with me the pleasure such distribution gives. In the distribution of grapes from the ladies of Cleveland and Cincinnati, none more than the surgeons partook of the little excitement and pleasure it afforded.

Every article of clothing or food given to hospitals from the Sanitary Commission, is given, *not* upon the requisition of the stewards or nurses, but upon that of the surgeon

in charge of the whole hospital. If they are delicacies, such as wines, cordials, &c., he orders them to be kept for the ward surgeons to distribute; and it is certainly the special interest of those surgeons to see that their own patients receive them; and as they make their morning rounds they usually make such inquiries. If it is edibles that are given, such as potatoes, onions, dried fruit, berries, pickles, etc., they are given (the surgeon in charge having drawn them) into the steward's charge, with orders that they shall, if necessary, be cooked at such times and in such a manner, and sent to or placed on the tables of such patients, as he directs; and he usually visits the tables or makes inquiries to see if his orders are carried out. The nurses are themselves *convalescent soldiers.*

There are, it is true, female nurses in service of the hospitals who do all that they can do. But those peculiar attentions which none but a wife, a mother, or sister could with propriety give, are bestowed by their brother convalescent soldiers, who are detailed for such duty. And when I have seen these poor fellows, themselves still needing nursing, (for as soon as they are strong they are sent to the "front,") wearily dragging themselves up and down the two, three or four long flights of stairs, carrying food, water, or medicines, and attending to their frequent and most necessary wants; oftentimes called from their own meals, waiting upon them in their turn day and night, and always so kind, so patient; my eyes have filled with tears of gratitude, and I have thought that if mothers and friends at home only knew how their sons and brothers were nursed by these noble fellows, there would be no more boxes sent to the Commission, marked "*not for the nurses,*" but sometimes, a full box marked "*for the nurses,*" with warm expressions of gratitude from those who, when a member of the family is sick at home, think that nothing is too good for the refreshment of the self-denying, weary "watcher," or even the watchful, anxious "Doctor" himself. Of course there are in every hospital some "grumblers" — those who had "never themselves received any good things from the Sanitary stores, and who were therefore firm believers in the surgeons and nurses eating everything all up." But these very persons I have generally found clothed almost from head to foot in Sanitary underclothing, having just partaken of Sanitary potatoes, onions, or dried fruit, and whose very sheets and pillow-cases, slings and crutches, came from the same source, all unbeknown to them. But I have found that their only idea of Sanitary stores was, cans or jars of preserves. They seemed to think that because their own good mother's jar of preserves (which they imagined she had put up) had not been sent straight to them, that neither they nor any one else had ever received any benefit from the Sanitary Commission. It was all a humbug. One of these grumblers, who had just eaten a quarter of a jar of peaches from the Sanitary stores, complained to me that they had not enough of such things. He thought that they ought to have them about twice a week. I asked him to make a little calculation as to the number of cans it would require for the hospitals of Nashville alone, to give each patient a taste once a week. To his surprise he found it would take 56,160 cans—or at 25 cents each, at a cost of above $14,000. On the contrary, however, there is much true gratitude.

I hardly need say to you that the importance and blessedness of this Commission grows upon me every day. I only wish that it could be seen as it is, in all its ramifications. But God alone can see all this. The world can see the great River of Benevolence bearing on its bosom the well freighted baskets from the ten thousand little rivulets of Northern charity—*love.* But none but the eye of our Heavenly Father can see the countless bodies and souls that are blessed by timely food, assistance, and care; by kind words spoken, by unwearied efforts made, and which are stamping with the very seal of Heaven the very same age and generation which witness this fearful civil war.

Respectfully and truly yours,

J. P. T. Ingraham,
Hospital Visitor.

[Extracts from letters dated Louisville and Nashville R. R. train, up trip, Nov. 27, 1863.]

* * * * *

The Commission's hospital visitor a

Nashville is a very modest gentleman. Any incident which brings in himself as one of the actors, is a contraband topic of conversation. But "Yours Truly" isn't a bit modest, believing that in many cases brass is better than brains, and acting upon the aforesaid principle, succeeded in drawing forth the living eloquence of which the following is but a lifeless, fleshless skeleton:

Away up in the fourth story of Hospital No. 3, and in a far corner of the ward, he noticed one day an old lady sitting by the side of a mere lad, who was reduced to the verge of death by chronic diarrhœa. She was a plain, honest-hearted farmer's wife, her face all aglow with motherly love, and who, to judge from appearances, had likely never before traveled beyond the limits of her neighborhood, but now had come many a long mile to do what might be done for her boy. In the course of a conversation, she informed Mr. Ingraham that if she "only could get something that tasted like home—some good tea, for instance, which she could make herself, and which would be better than that of the hospital, she thought it might save her son's life." Of course it was sent to her, and on a subsequent visit she expressed her hearty thanks, in a simple, hearty way, quite in keeping with her whole appearance. Still she seemed sad; something was on her mind that evidently troubled her, and, like Banquo's ghost, "would not down." At length it came out, in a confiding, innocent way—more, evidently, because it was uppermost in her thoughts than for the purpose of receiving sympathy—that her means were about exhausted. "I didn't think it would take so much money; it is so much further away from home than I had thought, and board here is so very high, that I have hardly enough left to take me back; and by another week I will have to leave him. I have been around to the stores to buy some little things that he would eat—for he can't eat this strong food—but the prices are so high that I can't buy them, and I am afraid that if I go away, and if he doesn't get something different to eat, that, maybe—" and the tears trickled down her cheeks, "he won't —be so well."

Mr. Ingraham, who is an Episcopal minister of the warmest hearted kind, thought that difficulty might be overcome; and if she would put on her bonnet they would go to a store where articles were cheap. Accordingly, they arrived in front of the large three-story building which government has assigned to the Commission, and the old lady was soon running her eyes over the long rows of boxes, bales and barrels that stretched for a hundred feet down the room, but was most fascinated by the bottles and cans on the shelves. He ordered a supply of sugar, tea, soft crackers and canned fruit; then chicken and oysters; then jelly and wine, brandy, milk and under-clothing—until the basket was full. As the earlier articles nestled under its lids, her face was glowing with satisfaction; but as the later lots arrived, she would draw him aside to whisper that it was too much; "really she hadn't enough money;" and when the more expensive items came from the shelves, the shadow of earnestness which gloomed her countenance grew into one of perplexity, her soul vibrating between motherly yearning for the lad on his bed, and the scant purse in her pocket, until, slowly and with great reluctance, she began to return the costliest.

"Hadn't you better ask the price?" said her guide. "How much is it?" "Nothing," replied the storekeeper. "Sir?" queried she, in the utmost amazement, "*nothing* for all this?"

"My good woman," asked the guide, "have you a Soldiers' Aid Society in your neighborhood?" Yes, they had; she belonged to it herself. "Well, what do you suppose becomes of the garments you make, and the fruits you put up?" She hadn't thought; she supposed they went to the army; but was evidently bothered to know what connection there could be between their aid society and that basket. "These garments that you see came from your society, or other societies just like yours; so did your boxes and barrels; that milk came from New York; those fruits from Boston; that wine was likely purchased with gold from California; and it is all for sick soldiers, your son as much as for any one else. This is the U. S. Sanitary Commission store-house; you must come here whenever you wish, and call for everything you want;

and you must stay with your son until he is able to go home; never mind the money's giving out; you shall have more, which, when you get back, you can refund for the use of other mothers and other sons; when you are ready to go I will put him in a berth where he can lie down, and you shall save his life yet!"

She did—God bless her innocent, motherly heart—when nothing but motherly care could have achieved it; and, when last seen, on a dismal, drizzly morning, was, with her face beaming out the radiance of hope, making a cup of tea on the stove of a caboose car for the convalescent, who was snugly tucked away in the caboose berth, waiting the final whistle of the locomotive that would speed them both homeward.

The benefit of the Hospital Directory, with its facilities for learning through the agents who are at the front, the condition of the wounded, is illustrated by the following telegrams copied from the dispatch-book of the Nashville office U. S. Sanitary Commission:

On Oct. 29, Gen. Underwood, of Boston, received information that his son, Col. Underwood, was mortally wounded in Lookout Mountain. Mr. Walker, of the same city, received similar tidings concerning his son. The anxious fathers started for Chattanooga, arriving at Nashville Tuesday night, Nov. 3d, and applied to the agents at that point for information. At 11 P. M. this message was sent to the front:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.

DR. M. C. REED,
U. S. San. Com., Chattanooga:

Report immediately condition of A. B. Underwood, Colonel 33d Mass., severely wounded on 28th; also, Capt. G. M. Walker, Co. "E," same regiment. General Underwood and Mr. Walker here.

J. C. HOBLIT.

Wednesday morning at six o'clock the travellers took the train for Stevenson. At noon the following was received at Nashville office:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 4, 1863.

J. C. HOBLIT,
Nashville.

33d Mass.—Capt. Walker is slightly wounded, getting better. Col. Underwood is comfortable, but in critical condition.

M. C. REED.

Two hours later.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.

J. C. HOBLIT,
Nashville:

Col. Underwood, 33d Mass., thigh fractured; says he is contented and well cared for, but longs for his friends—wife, mother, father.

M. C. REED.

Immediately Nashville forwards this trio:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.

JOSEPH WALKER & CO.,
Boston:

Dispatch just received from Chattanooga, says Col. Underwood comfortable, but in a critical condition. Capt. Walker slightly wounded, getting well. Messrs. Underwood and Walker left here this morning for Chattanooga.

J. C. HOBLIT.

M. C. REED,
Chattanooga:

Underwood and Walker left here this morning; have telegraphed Boston.

J. C. HOLBIT.

San. Com. Agent, Stevenson:

Underwood and Walker on road to Chattanooga. Tell them Col. Underwood comfortable, in critical condition. Capt. Walker slightly wounded, getting well.

J. C. HOBLIT.

Thus, the first information received by the travelers after leaving Boston, was obtained late at night, on their arrival at Stevenson, while their families were cognizant of affairs that afternoon, and the wounded sufferers made acquainted with the advent of their visitors that morning.

Col. Underwood was brought to Nashville. His wife and father were with him; but probably they will, day after to-morrow, be on this same up-train, his corpse riding in the baggage-car.

Just as Boston, by means of the nation-wide appliances of a Commission that is broader in its sweep than all the States put together, heard speedily from far off Chattanooga, so did Wisconsin.

A poor woman therefrom, whose husband and son were in the ranks, learning that the latter was wounded on Lookout, made her way to Louisville, from whence she was sent by your agents to Nashville. It was absolutely impossible to get her further front, and the Nashville office again telegraphed Dr. Reed for information. The next day, Thursday, it was answered that her son was severely wounded, and had been placed in an

hospital which was subsequently captured by the enemy, in whose hands he then was. Sad news, but better than none. It was communicated to her as kindly and gently as possible, yet drove her almost frantic. Several times on Friday she came in to hear more. There was nothing to hear; Saturday, nothing; Sunday, nothing. The suspense became terrible. Was he alive? Were his wounds attended to by the rebels? Was he dead? She prayed for some tidings, even the worst, rather than the agony of suspense. Late Sunday night it came, and she was informed "dead." It was a terrible stroke, and the writhings of her soul were horrible, even to behold, much more so to bear. Monday morning she returned to the office, wofully stricken in heart, but calmer than on the previous evening, and said, pointing to the flag over the door, with tears in her eyes, but smiles streaming through the tears, "THAT FLAG IS DOUBLY DEAR TO ME THIS MORNING. IT HAS COST ME SOMETHING."

Her means were exhausted, and the Commission defrayed her expenses home.

Were those few dollars well spent upon such a mother, wife, martyr, and heroine?

Sitting over the way, in the seat by the stove, is a stout farmer, from Danvers, Mass., who is constant and heartfelt in the recital to those about him of the gratitude which he feels to the Commission for the assistance he received from it in getting to the front and back. He says no other power could have got him passes. He is right about that. Government refers all such applications to the Louisville office, and has never yet refused one vouched for by Dr. Newberry. A sword and haversack are in his hands. They belonged to his son. There is a long white box in the baggage car, which the stout farmer goes out to look at when we stop. It is a very quiet box, too; and there can be no danger of its moving. Yours truly.

A DAY AT THE "NURSES' HOME" AT WASHINGTON.

Seven women and ten children received to-day. First, a mother of a soldier; next, a soldier's wife; three hospital nurses; then two wives of refugees, with the children.

The soldier's mother showed me this telegram to explain to me who she was, and why she was in the city; it was from her son, "Mitchel's Station, Va." "I am to be shot on Friday next—can you do anything for me?" With this telegram in her hand she had hastened on from her distant home by the first train to Washington, to appeal to the President to save her son. She gathered up and brought with her such testimonials as she could obtain; also evidence of the circumstances connected with her son's enlistment. She was a poor woman, but neatly clad, and with an honest and earnest face, about fifty years old. Her husband, it seems, was so much shocked by the telegram that he could not act, so she had to come on. As she came to the Nurses' Home, almost utterly exhausted, she looked like one who had been through a terrible night of darkness, watching by what seemed a death-bed, but had suddenly caught sight of a bright gleam of light, for she had already laid her case before the President, with such testimony as palliated the act of "desertion" on the part of her boy, and the sentence of death had been revoked. It seems that some months ago her son had run away from home to enlist, (he was but 17 or 18 years old,) and his parents had gained no intelligence of him until a letter came in his handwriting announcing to his mother that he was in the army and was to be tried as a "deserter," but that there was no danger but what he should get off. His mother had then written, asking him to tell her all the circumstances of his enlistment. The letter which he sent in return his mother brought on to Washington with her, and as she allowed me to copy it, I insert it here.

"DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER—I now take the opportunity of writing you a few lines, hoping to find you in good health. I had got your letter, and I read it; then I gave it to the Colonel, and I do not know what he will do with it, but I hope he will not go hard on me. He is a very severe man when he gets angry, and a very good one when he ain't angry. I have been very sick with the fever and ague, and I am out in the rain here ever since I have been caught, without even a tent. All the house we have is a few limbs of trees. I have the shakes every other day. Where we are in

camp is a very sickly place, and very lousy. The lice is taking away our clothes. It ain't safe to put down our crackers without we put a stone on them, as the lice would run away with it. I am now getting along first-rate. I just now got your letter from home. While I was writing this letter I received your letter, dear mother, and read it. And now I will tell you how and where I enlisted. The day that I left home I was made acquainted with a fellow named, as he called himself, Captain Cody, and he agreed to take me to Pennsylvania and get me three hundred dollars, and I asked him how, and he told me when I got there I would see. When I got there he took me to some house in South 2d Street, as he called it, in Philadelphia, and we stayed there that night, and in the morning we got our breakfast; then he gave me some liquor to drink, and I did not know where I was till I found myself in Norristown, Pa., in the Marshall's office, talking to the doctor. I was asleep. When I awoke the doctor told me that I was an enlisted man, and I said I was not, and he showed me some papers that I signed when I was drunk; but I do not believe I ever signed a paper; then I asked him where was the money, when he told me that the boarding-master took two hundred dollars, and said I owed him twenty-five more. The boarding-master was Captain Cody. He swore that I owed him the money, and that is all I know about it. And there was a lieutenant who said he would get me clear for twenty-five dollars, and I gave it to him; but I did not see him any more. The place I enlisted was Norristown, Pa. That is all at present.

"I send my best love and respects to you all. Good bye.

"If you have got one of John Peterson's pictures send it in the letter. That is all.

"Direct to ————————,

————————"

Such was the letter which was followed by the brief message sent to his mother, "I am to be shot next Friday; can you do something for me?" As she handed me the telegram, although her son was now safe, yet her whole frame shook. She had two other sons, she said, one a little fellow of ten, and the third at home, disabled from wounds received in the battle at Chancellorsville. Her journey and expenses had used all the money she had been able to bring from home with her, and it was a real joy to us to be able to give her a resting place and kind care; and then to-morrow we shall furnish her with a ticket to her home.

The soldier's wife—very young and frail—has journeyed alone over 500 miles in the last two days, to see if possible her husband alive.

She found him in the hospital near by; has been with him all day, and has now come in to the "nurses' home" full of hope that he will recover, and delighted to find the admirable and kind care which is bestowed by the General Hospitals upon those who are sick; she had heard such terrible reports of neglect. She is grateful, very, for the shelter and the hand of sympathy which the Home offers to her.

One of the wives of the refugees with the four children was brought to the office of the Sanitary Commission by the Provost Guard, early this morning. She was miserably poor and destitute, and with her children sadly in need of warm garments. According to the papers which she carried with her, and her own story, she had come on all the way from Tennessee in order to find in Alexandria some relatives of her husband who were said to live there. Her husband had been shot by guerrillas near his own house, where he had gone on a six days' furlough from the army, not very distant. As she had nothing to live on, and feared for her own life, she had fled, and came on here. In Alexandria she had searched in vain for her husband's relatives. She brought all her goods with her, namely, a bed, blankets, and some clothes, in four dirty bundles. She now wants to get back as far as Kentucky. She says she can't feel at home "way North;" that she had rather starve "down South" than stay up here. She and her children will be made comfortable, and then sent on their way. She is not entirely satisfied with her treatment at the Home. She thinks that she is not "waited upon" as a soldier's wife from so far off ought to be, and that she has received very little attention; and that if this house pre-

tends to be a kind of hotel only, where they don't take any pay, they ought to look a little more after the folks they entertain; that at any rate, a black girl might be sent to take care of her children; and that surely it is a great place where a body has to help sew upon the garments which are going to be a *present* to her! But still upon the whole, she is glad of the shelter and the garments, though her pride is a little wounded; and most certainly the poor little children are warmer for the flannels and shoes. It is strange how these "poor whites," who haven't energy enough apparently to harvest the crop which is to keep them alive, can overcome all the difficulties of such a journey as this, with baggage and children, travelling a thousand miles.

The other woman, wife of a refugee, came from Culpepper with her six children; her husband is with her. They were simply "starved out." At one time the place was in the hands of the rebels and they couldn't get away; at another time in the hands of the Federals and they hoped not to be obliged to go away—and so for two years they had lived on—until at last, as the husband told me, they had but "half a gallon" of meal left. So they had to give up their home; they succeeded in escaping the guerrillas, and after a long and terribly wearisome journey on foot with these six children, they reached a place of protection. They had been at the Sanitary Lodge, in Alexandria, resting for a day or two before they came on to Washington. They were Methodists and persons with deep religious faith. Under all their labor and sorrow (for they buried a little child shortly before they left their home in Virginia) they were quiet and cheerful, apparently having perfect confidence that God would yet give them a home and all the happiness which was best for them. The children, too, in their gentleness and expression of face, bore mark of the daily prayer which had never failed as the mother told me, to be offered at the poor man's altar. This family had seen better days, but there was no complaint at their lot. They are grateful for the kindness we are able to show to them, though they are somewhat closely packed together in two rooms. Arrangements are made to ticket the whole family through to their old home in Western Pennsylvania.

Two of the hospital nurses are from the General Hospital, one worn down by excessive labor, needing a few days' rest; the other has just returned from a visit to her home, and is unable to go over to Alexandria to-night. The third is from a regimental hospital, where she has served devotedly for near two years—and she is ordered in by the surgeon of the regiment, whether she will or no, to rest for at least one week; but it seems as if resting were to her the hardest form of labor. She will soon be really sick if she cannot go to work.

THE REPORTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

823 Broadway, New York, *Dec. 4th*, 1863.

To the Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission:

Gentlemen: — Since your last weekly meeting, tidings have reached this office from New Orleans, South Carolina, Washington and Norfolk, in the Coast District, and by telegraph and by letter of Rev. J. H. Heywood, from Louisville and Chattanooga, in the Western District.

Dr. Blake wrote from New Orleans on the 20th of November; he had not ventured, in the absence of his co-workers, now doubtless with him, to absent himself from New Orleans, the centre of his field of work. Ere this, he has, I doubt not, either gone or sent to our forces on the Rio Grande, conformably to his previously expressed intentions. His five helpers, who sailed from New York on the 14th of November, must have joined him by the 22d of that month.

Dr. Blake reports our relations with the agents of the Christian Commission in New Orleans to be cordial. Scurvy exists within the department. The vegetables about to be forwarded to the department from Maine, in addition to those sent in successive moderate consignments from this port, and perhaps also a cargo or part of one from up the Mississippi, will doubtless effect for our troops the same sanative results as similar gifts have elsewhere done.

Dr. Marsh writes from Beaufort on the 26th of November, that his own health is improving, though he is yet evidently by no means well. He thinks that to establish

a vegetable garden for the army in South Carolina, more would be required of the Commission than the cost of seed. The army can spare no labor to superintend or cultivate it. Negro help can probably be procured by detail, but skilled superintendence is not likely to be afforded by the army.

Rev. Mr. Low, of Massachusetts, has, during the past week, called at this office on his return from the Department of the South, to express his strong sense of the great usefulness of the Commission's work, as administered by Dr. Marsh in that department. He stated that his conviction was the result of extended application for facts to both medical and military officers, as well as to privates, and that Dr. Marsh's statements as to the value of our work were borne out by the testimony of all these classes.

From Dr. Page, in South Carolina, there is still nothing later than the last of October.

From the army of the Potomac we have no advices since our compactly stowed wagons, one for each corps, were, under the charge of their respective Relief Agents and the general superintendence of Mr. Johnson, cut loose from communication with their rear, about the time of the late general advance. The Elizabeth has been for some days lying with an assorted cargo of battle-field stores on board, ready to connect our work with the army at perhaps a new water base, while a considerable depot has been maintained at the R. R. station in Alexandria, if perchance communication might be resumed with the army by the Orange and Alexandria road.

At Fortress Monroe Mr. Gale has been active in pushing on, by flag-of-truce boat, the supplies of food and clothing sent to him by the Commission for that purpose. From the 17th of November, inclusive, the value of the supplies sent to date is carefully estimated at $28,000. General Meredith expresses the belief that our consignments mainly reach our men, and advises that we continue to forward. He cordially facilitates our plans, and offers at any time to send up the flag boat for the conveyance of our stores. Our Philadelphia associates have expended considerable sums to this end, and for zeal and promptitude in forwarding our goods our Relief Agent at Baltimore, Mr. J. T. Pancoast, deserves great praise.

Mr. Wm. H. Hadley has been entirely successful in the first work of his special mission to Maine. He has engaged the brig William and Mary, of 2,200 bbls. capacity, to sail for New Orleans on or before the 14th inst., with a cargo of vegetables for our troops there. The value of the cargo at Portland is estimated at $3,800. Should not insurance be effected? I enclose with this report Mr. Hadley's last letter and the charter-party, which seems to be arranged on terms favorable to the Commission.

Another load can probably be obtained by gift from the people of Maine; shall it not be gathered for this or some other department?

In the West, the attention of the Commission, as of the whole country, has been attracted by the engagements about Lookout Valley and Mountain, Tenn., and at Ringgold, Ga. Dr. Newberry was with the army at the time of its encounters with the enemy. Rev. Mr. Heywood forwards telegrams from Mr. Eno, at Bridgeport, dated November 28th, which state our loss to be —— wounded. Mr. Heywood also writes from Louisville, that large supplies were going forward, and Chicago had, 48 hours after being notified of the need, placed in Louisville 40 tons of hospital stores, and added in the next three days five carloads more.

Respectfully yours,

J. Foster Jenkins,

General Secretary.

THE HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Mr. Brown, the Superintendent of the Hospital Directory, at Washington, furnishes us the following summing up of its labors:

The Washington Bureau of the Hospital Directory of the U. S. Sanitary Commission was opened to the public on the 27th of November, 1862. In the month of December following, I was ordered to Louisville, Ky., to organize a Directory Bureau for the Western Department of the Sanitary Commission, and in January ended my labor in that department. Returning to Washington, and thence proceed-

ing to Philadelphia and New York upon the same duty performed at the West, I completed the entire organization of the four bureaus by the 5th of March, 1863. Since the 1st of June, at these several bureaus, the returns from every U. S. General Hospital of the Army, 233 in number have been regularly received.

The total number of names on record is 513,437. The total number of inquiries for information has been 12,884, and the number of successful answers rendered, 9,203, being 72 per cent. upon the number received. The remaining 28 per cent., of whom no information could be obtained, are of those who perished in the Peninsula campaign, on the field before Fredericksburg, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, &c. At the latter place the remains of those who fell in that great fight have been gathered together with tender care, and rest beneath the tombstone bearing the simple but expressive inscription, "The Unknown."

The purpose of the Hospital Directory originated in the humane desire, on the part of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, to supply a greatly needed want, viz., an organized bureau for the record of the inmates of army hospitals, whether becoming such by disease or from wounds received in battle, in order to meet the inquiries of the friends of the soldier unable to obtain any knowledge of the name or locality of his hospital—inquiries often painful to hear from the harrowing anxiety and persistency with which they are presented. But the benefit conferred by the Directory has not been merely to friends of the soldier, but also to the soldier himself, becoming as it has a medium of communication for wives and mothers searching for husbands and sons—a channel through which has flowed those messages of love, and cheer, and hope grateful to the fevered brain, soothing to the agony of wounds. How far it has accomplished its aim let the figures which have been given be the answer.

In the nine thousand two hundred and three answers lies hidden a history which no human eye shall ever read. And the gratitude with which they are acknowledged is shown by the letters on file. Mothers write of their "undying gratitude" for the simple announcement that their boys are doing well in hospital; others "invoke the blessing of God upon the labors of the Commission," and sisters "will cherish the warmest gratitude while memory lasts." And then the eagerness with which inquiries are made; "By the love you bear your own mother tell me where my boy is!" "Only give me some tidings!" "Is he dead, and how did he die?" "Is he alive, and how can I get to him?" "I pray you tell me of these two nephews I am seeking for. I have had fourteen nephews in the service, and these two are the only ones left."

Of the many scenes witnessed in the bureau, I can only mention a few without attempting a description. A mother has not heard anything of her son since the last battle; she hopes he is safe, but would like to be assured—there is no escape—she must be told that he has fallen upon the "federal altar;" an agony of tears bursts forth which seem as if it would never cease; another less excitable does not tire of telling "how good a boy he was;" "no mother ever had such a son as he," sobs a third. A father presents himself, a strong man and yet young in years, to receive the same announcement, and sinks with audible grief into a chair; another with pale face and tremulous voice, anxious to know, yet dreading to hear, is told that his boy is in the hospital a short distance off; he grasps the hand with both of his, while tears run down his cheeks, and without uttering another word leaves the room. "It is very hard, my friend," was said to one mute with grief, "but you are not alone." "I know it, sir," was the prompt reply, "but he was the only one I had."

A woman of more than ordinary intelligence and appearance, with almost breathless voice, "I want to find my husband; I have not heard from him for several months. I have written to the officers of his regiment, but do not get any reply; can you tell me where he is?"

"Will you please to give me his name and number of his regiment." "O, yes sir." "You will find him at Lincoln Hospital; the city cars pass near the building, and the conductor will point it out to you." A momentary shade of incredulity is perceptible; then turning her full deep eyes swollen with emotion, she gives one look—a full reward for a month of labor—and in an instant is in the street. A little, wiry, keen-eyed woman, in a tone between a demand and a request, wants to find her husband. He is not far off. She fairly screams with delight, and rushes wildly out of the office. Thus the varied scene goes on. One inquirer leaves the room grateful, buoyant and happy, to be followed by another equally grateful, who will "tread softly" the remainder of his days, for the "light of his dwelling has gone out." As each departs another figure is added to the list of "inquiries and answers," and the seemingly monotonous work of the bureau is resumed.

The Sanitary Commission has a history to

which it may point with pride and gratitude, and not the least of its benevolent features, not the least of its works of mercy and of comfort, will be the record of its Hospital Directory.

THE WORK IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *Nov. 16th*, 1863.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,

SIR:—Returning to Nashville on the 21st of October, after near three weeks' absence by reason of sickness, I found that the work of the Commission in Nashville had made good progress—excepting the Soldiers' Home, which was not in as complete order as it had previously been under the administration of Mr. Crane.

I found at Stevenson and Bridgeport sufficient stores for distribution, but was pained to learn that all our efforts to obtain transportation to Chattanooga had been unsuccessful for at least two weeks. I should, perhaps, recall to your mind that we had succeeded in getting eleven wagon-loads of stores into Chattanooga previous to the battle—stores which had been not only comfort, but *life* to the wounded. After the battle we had still every favor from the authorities, and our full share of the resources of the Government; but we were compelled to share, also, in the terrible straits and difficulties which the army suffered, and which, till the opening of the river, combined to render the maintainance of the position not only difficult but in the highest degree doubtful.

At Chattanooga there were about 1,400 in hospitals of the most severely wounded—and such as could not be removed. Our great anxiety was to send more stores to these, who, without a full supply and good variety of food and stimulants, must die. As the well men must be fed, we promised, that during the existing pressure upon the transportation, we would only send edibles. For a week or more no stores of any kind were sent from Nashville, the cars being all used to transport Gen. Hooker's corps. When they began to carry commissary stores, Mr. Robinson informed me that he could not obtain transportation, as the Q. M. was ordered by Gen. Thomas to ship only those stores. I at once called upon the Q. M. in charge of transportation, showing him the following order from Gen. Rosecrans, which I supposed provided for just such general orders as the one he had now received; he agreed with me that it did, and promised transportation:

ORDER OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMB'D.
STEVENSON, ALA., *August 19th*, 1863.

SIR:—The General commanding authorizes the use of half a car daily for the shipment of sanitary stores by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, from Nashville to such points South as may be desired. This letter, if exhibited to the Quarter-Master at Nashville, will procure you the transportation at all times, unless the exigencies of the service should make it necessary temporarily to suspend the permission. *General* directions to ship nothing but government stores, will not affect this permit. Should it be necessary to suspend it, *special* directions will be given.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

DR. A. N. REED,
U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The next morning, fearing that he was wrong, he declined to send our stores. I in vain assured him we would only send something for the wounded men to eat, that would take the place of the stores he was sending, and would do just as much toward supplying the army, while it gave to the wounded a more palatable and nutricious diet. He admitted the force of all this, but feared he should be disobeying orders. Thus, several precious days were lost, no one, perhaps, censurable, but the wounded were suffering. At the same time we had a similar disappointment at Stevenson. Twenty teams were given to us—ordered at Chattanooga to report for sanitary stores. After some delay they reported, but the mules were so poor, that it was evident they could not return to Chattanooga even with empty wagons. At this time of discouragement came a dispatch to send stores to Bridgeport, that they might be ready for the first boat; meantime, by a new order from General Thomas, I had received the use of one car a day from this place to Bridgeport. The boat would take stores only from Bridgeport to Kelley's Ferry, some eight or ten miles from Chattanooga. Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who had tents, and the charge of the Lodge at the foot of the mountain, was informed that he was more needed at the Ferry—both that he might aid in taking care of the goods as they were

unloaded from the boats, and also that he might lodge and feed the sick brought to that place by the ambulances, and who must wait for the boat to return.

Writing to Mr. F. R. Crary, our storekeeper at Stevenson, he says, "I want you to be here when the goods arrive, that you may enjoy with me the pleasure of seeing these hungry men receive their first supply. The want of food here is so pressing that I have often seen the soldiers gathering the grains of corn which had fallen from the feed troughs of the mules, roasting and eating them."

The pleasure alluded to they have experienced, and now we are sending to Bridgeport, and have been since the 3d of this month, one car-load each day; and these stores are sent promptly from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. The amount of work to be done at Chattanooga was so great, that I felt compelled to provide additional help. In this emergency I applied to M. D. Bartlett, State Agent from Wisconsin, to aid us in the general work. He promptly consented to go, and is now rendering efficient service where help was most of all needed. I also employed Mr. Wm. A. Sutliff to take charge of the depot at Kelley's Ford, while Mr. Sill gave his entire attention to the care of the goods from the Ford to Chattanooga, accompanying and staying with the teams.

When the stores leave Bridgeport by boat, an agent goes with them to protect them on the way. Thus, with much labor, the way is now open for the speedy and safe transfer of stores to the extreme front of our army—and we are improving it faithfully. The Agents of the Commission in this department are located as follows: Rev. S. C. Hoblet, Relief Agent, and Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Hospital Visitor, in Nashville; Rev. M. F. Loomis, Hospital Visitor on the line of the railroad between this and Bridgeport; Capt. Brayton, in charge of Soldiers' Home; Mr. Charles Robinson and Mrs. Hopkins, in charge of store room. At Bridgeport, E. H. Pocock and Dr. Coates, in charge of depot. At Kelley's Ford, Rev. Mr. Kennedy in charge of Lodge; Wm. A. Sutliff in charge of Depot. At Chattanooga, M. C. Reed, M. D. Bartlett, F. R. Crary, M. Redding. You are already informed the work each of these Agents is doing, by their reports made to you. To the best of my knowledge, they all labor kindly, faithfully and successfully. Rev. Mr. Hobit devotes much of his time to answering letters and telegrams of inquiries sent both from Louisville and from all parts of the States.

In addition to this, he is particularly valuable in obtaining passes, transportation, approval of requisitions, &c.

Rev. Mr. Ingraham starts nearly every morning with a basket of delicacies—goes to some one of the 24 hospitals; and after obtaining permission of the Surgeon, visits all parts of the hospital; looking after the quantity of the food, and learning the wants of the sick, and if he finds any special cases of suffering, does all that can be done for their relief. At the same time he informs the Surgeon that there are many articles at the sanitary rooms, which are sent expressly to aid him in the care of his sick, and that he can always have them for the asking.

He leaves his delicacies with those who are most sick or desponding, but never until he has obtained the approval of the Surgeon who has charge of the patient—thus respecting the rules and regulations of the service, and insuring the sympathy and hearty co-operation of each Surgeon in his work.

Rev. Mr. Loomis is working in the same kind manner in all the hospitals at Murfreesboro', Tullahoma, Cowan, Winchester, Stevenson and Bridgeport; and at the same time visits as many as possible of the regimental hospitals at the different posts.

Under the care of Capt. Brayton, the New Home in Nashville will not prove second to any in the Nation. The building is well adapted for the purpose, and Capt. B. will now have it nicely fitted up. He is doing a glorious work.

Mr. Robinson's duties are most onerous; too much so for any one to do, and do well—for any length of time. It is quite enough for one, even with the excellent business talent of Mr. R., to keep the books, attend to receiving the goods, and the through or wholesale shipments.

The many calls that come from so many quarters every day besides these, are more

than Mrs. Hopkins can attend to; I have therefore asked for them an assistant, so that when Mr. R. is compelled to go to the depot, as he often is, then there may be some one always ready to receive applications for stores, and to wait upon them promptly. I have informed you by letter Mr. Robinson feels able to do all this, but his friends feel that it is too much. Mrs. Hopkins gives the finishing touches of a woman's hand in the arrangement and distribution of the many little articles prepared and sent by the ladies at home. And for every marked package, where the label is definite, at once sends a letter of acknowledgment.

Mr. E. I. Eno, sent by the State of Illinois to look after the interests of her soldiers, is with us and of us, and ever ready to co-operate in the general work. All stores at his command, and they are many, are turned over to the Commission for general distribution. Mr. Eno also left his office and endured great personal exposure and hardships in organizing our depots at Bridgeport and Kelly's Ford—and the removal of the stores from Stevenson. We are under very great obligations to him for his timely and valuable assistance. His acts all show that he regards the struggle in which we are now engaged as National; and that our sympathy and help should be given alike to all the sufferers. The only questions to be asked in the distribution of our stores being, Is he a soldier of the Nation? Is he in want?

At Murfreesboro' the hospitals are again enlarged, and a larger number of the sick and wounded will be accumulated there than have been for many months.

There is one general hospital at Tallahoma in charge of Dr. Woodward, our excellent friend because he is the true friend of his patients. As usual, his hospital is in the best possible condition. At Cowan there is also at this time a large number of sick. The hospital at Stevenson is being removed. At Bridgeport there is a hospital, where those brought from Chattanooga are to remain until taken on by rail. Here we have been feeding them on their arrival. Mr. Pocock telegraphed me that he fed 100 in one day, which he did with very little material to work with; had a tolerable supply of tin-cups, but had no spoons for his soup. He obtained volunteer help from one of the regiments stationed near.

Mr. Kennedy is also doing the same work at Kelly's Ferry, with better accommodations. Mr. Eno informs me that he saw him feed about 100 as they lay in ambulances, too badly wounded to get out, but compelled to wait for the boat. The passage from that point by boat to Bridgeport is made with little comfort and great exposure; but it is luxurious when compared with the former dreadful ride in ambulances over the mountains, a distance of some sixty miles; climbing the most rugged mountain sides with great difficulty, and then going down the other side as rocky, steep, and rugged; the rocks so large in the path that the patient who had become too exhausted to hold on to the sides of the ambulance, is from the motion dashed from side to side; or if there are two, they are thrown alternately one upon the other.

Col. Paine, of the 124th O. V. I., shot through the thigh, was one of the thousands that took such a ride—and he assured me that he suffered ten thousand deaths—that he would much prefer death to such a ride again; and he had no bones broken.

The ride now by river occupies about 12 hours, while by the ambulances over the mountains the average time, I have been informed, was five days, and sometimes much longer.

I shall not attempt to give you any account of the work at Chattanooga, relying wholly upon your agents there, who I doubt not will report to you.

The destitution of Chattanooga has been such that we have all felt more than usual responsibility, to do our utmost for its relief; and while we have met with a great deal of delay in shipping our stores, and not a little when we knew the decisions of the subordinates were not in accordance with the wishes of the General commanding, we have at all times felt that all were disposed to go as far as possible, consistently with their understanding of their orders, to aid us in our work. I am informed that Dr. Perin, the Medical Director, whom I have ever found ready most heartily to aid in anything which he believed would enable him better to provide for the sick under his

care—has given us even more cordially than ever, every assistance in his power. While he does not believe that he can be helped permanently, except by those who comply at all times with the rules and regulations of the service, he is decidedly opposed to duplicating the channels of supply for sanitary stores, as well as to our sending forward any not designed for general distribution. I cannot in justice close this report without expressing my thanks for the liberal help we have received from the Telegraph Company in this place and in Chattanooga, and the kind manner in which that help has been given.

We have used the telegraph largely—most of our communications have been sent free—and they have been sent from the office with but little delay.

I cannot better illustrate the work of this help than by the following incident. On the 12th of this month you telegraphed, "Sanitary Commission, Nashville. Answer immediately; is Henry Ford, Co. F, 35th Ohio, alive? hospital 13—Father.—J. S. Newberry."

Inquiry is at once made at the hospital; and I answer immediately—Henry "Ford, Co. F, 35th Ohio, is alive, slightly better; says—Tell father to come as soon as he can." This soldier whispered in his feebleness, "I can't telegraph; it will cost too much." He had given himself to his country, but he had not money enough left to send such a message to his father. This message was one of the hundred sent free.

I have found time to make but few careful inspections of the different hospitals of the city—but have made inspection of a part of them.

The large Field Hospital known as Cumberland Hospital is located west of Nashville, about one mile from the State House. The patients are furnished with tents. The cooking is done in wooden buildings erected for this purpose. The hospital is divided into 4 divisions, each division into 4 sections, each section is composed of 4 wards of 25 patients each. Each ward has a sufficient number of attendants. The washing is mostly done by contrabands. We made a donation to them through "Sister Anthony," of Cincinnati, of something like 150 yards cotton cloth; they, like many others, have worked long without pay; and although they are used to it, I do not believe it is necessary. There are 60 of them in this hospital. The total number of patients treated the past month was 1,402—305 of which were surgical cases. No hospital gangrene, and but one case of erysipelas.

Twenty-eight deaths have occurred during the month.

Large shipments of stores are now being sent daily to Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and often to Murfreesboro' and Tallahoma.

Very respectfully, A. N. Reed.

Dr. Newberry telegraphs:

"I have just returned from Chattanooga. Our wounded were never so well cared for; our own work never better done, never more valuable, or as highly appreciated. Every facility given us authoritatively, and especially by General Meigs. Supplies were in abundance, and no hospital requisition left by us unfilled. Full stores still arriving in great quantities. Four thousand packages to Nashville, and over two thousand down the Mississippi within ten days. I have sent large invoices over-land, and also by river to Chattanooga. All our hands nearly worn out with hard work; shall write as soon as able. J. S. Newberry,

"Associate Sec. West'n Dep't U. S. Sanitary Commission. To Dr. Bellows, *President."*

The following on the same subject has also been received:

General Field Hospital,
Stevenson, *Nov.* 3, 1863.

A. N. Reed, M. D.,
Inspector U. S. Sanitary Commission:

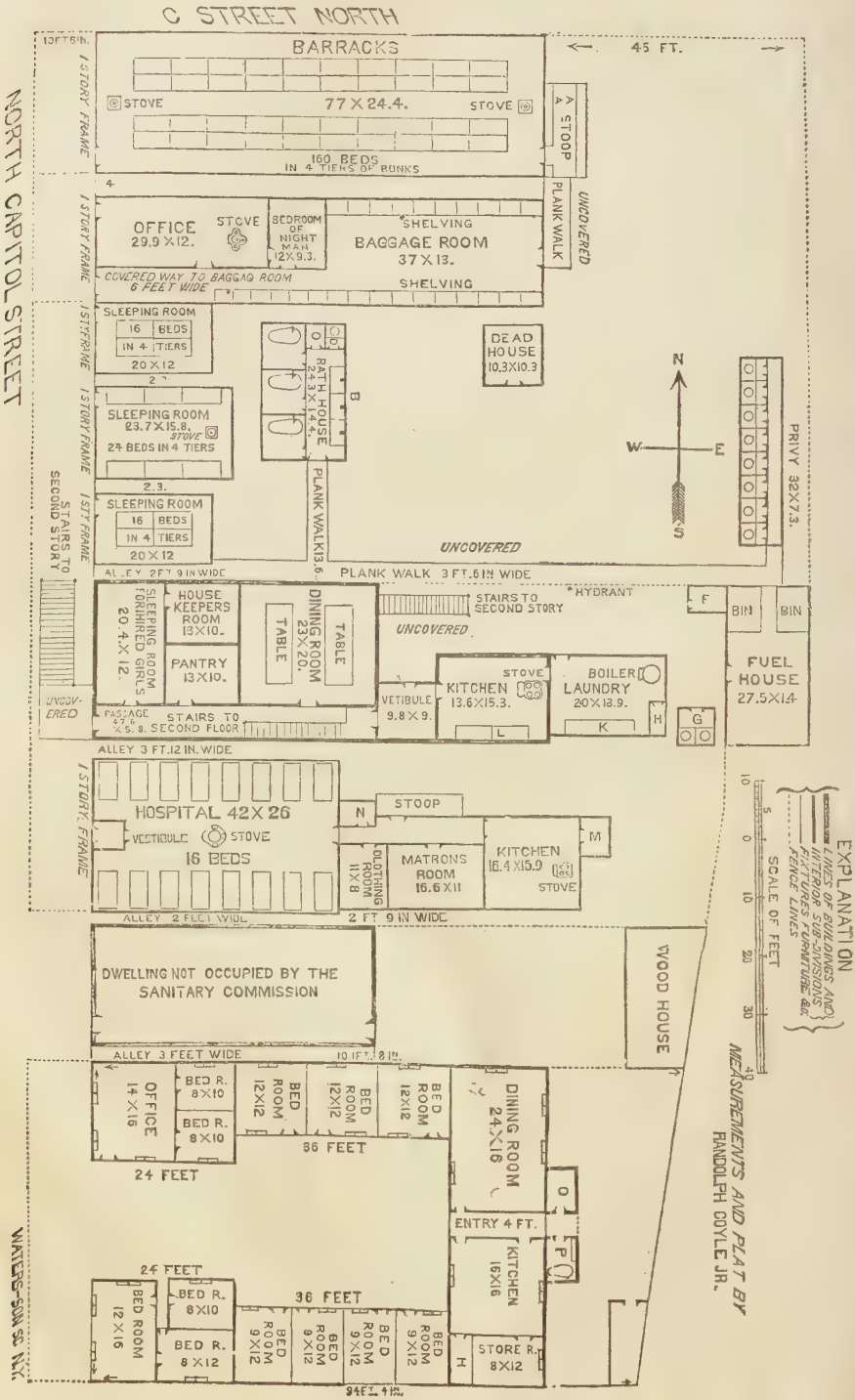
Sir—A low rate of mortality and great immunity from suffering have attended the efforts of the Sanitary Commission in supplying the sick and wounded brought hither from Chattanooga, with vegetables, clothing and delicacies. I am happy to say that the various agents of the Commission have been unremitting in their attentions, and success has been their reward.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't, D. J. McKibbin
Surg. U. S. V.

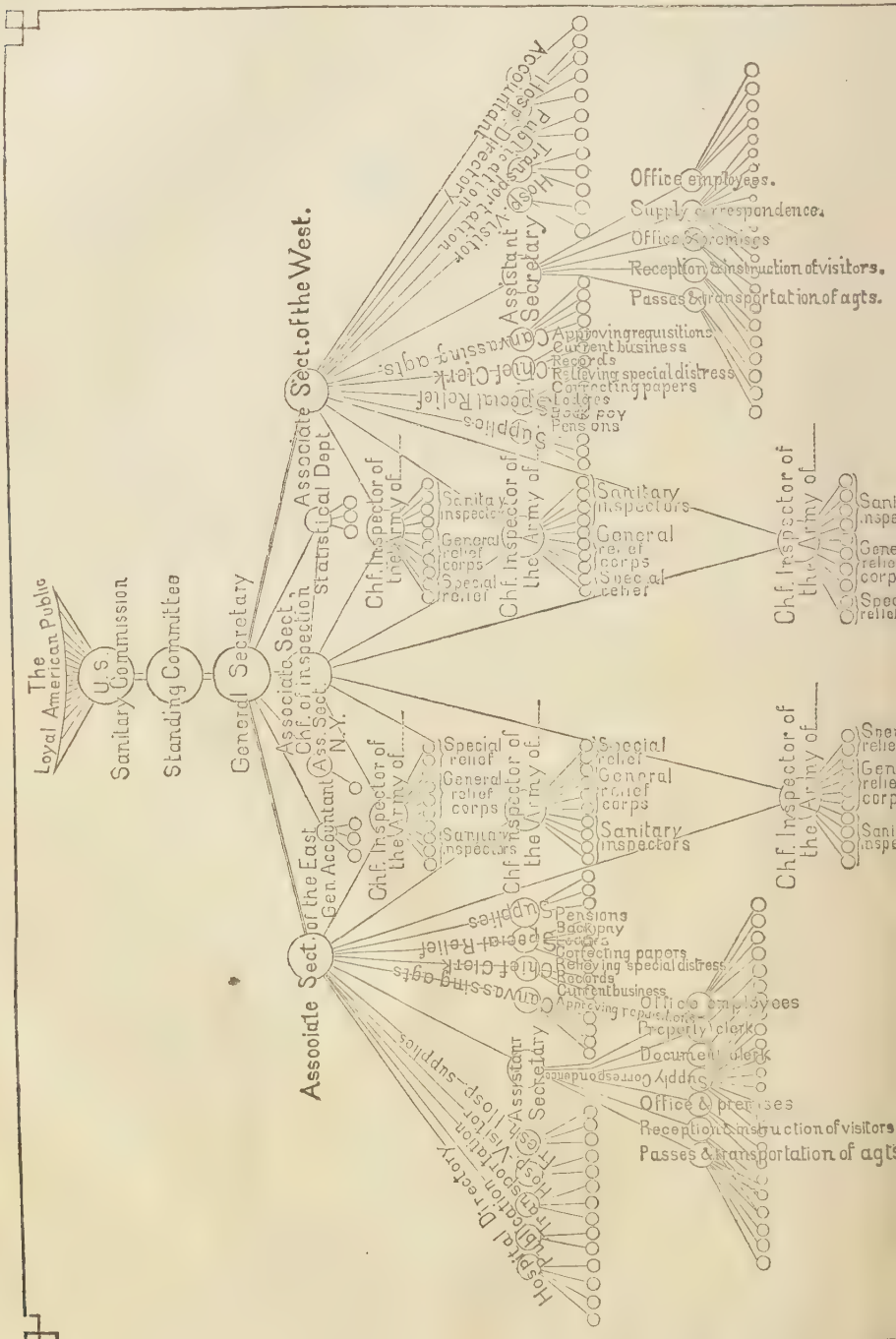
THE "HOMES" AT WASHINGTON AND LOUISVILLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The Home" is where sick and disabled soldiers, not otherwise provided for, are sheltered, and fed, and cared for; where discharged men, waiting for their pay, can be protected, and those who have been paid, but are too feeble to go on, may rest; while others still, who, in reaching this point on their homeward journey, have exhausted all the life they had left in them, may quietly die, ministered to by the hand of kindness. These buildings are conveniently located near the railroad station,


C STREET NORTH
NORTH CAPITOL STREET
BARRACKS
77 X 24.4.
160 BEDS IN 4 TIERS OF BUNKS
STOVE
STOOP
PLANK WALK
UNCOVERED
OFFICE 29.9 X 12.
BEDROOM OF NIGHT MAN 12X9.3.
SHELVING
BAGGAGE ROOM 37 X 13.
COVERED WAY TO BAGGAG ROOM 6 FEET WIDE
SLEEPING ROOM 16 BEDS IN 4 TIERS 20 X 12
SLEEPING ROOM 23.7 X 15.8. STOVE 24 BEDS IN 4 TIERS
SLEEPING ROOM 16 BEDS IN 4 TIERS 20 X 12
BATH HOUSE 24.3 X 14.4.
DEAD HOUSE 10.3 X 10.3
PRIVY 32 X 7.3.
PLANK WALK 13.6.
PLANK WALK 3 FT. 6 IN WIDE
ALLEY 2 FT 9 IN WIDE
STAIRS TO SECOND STORY
HYDRANT
SLEEPING ROOM FOR COLORED GIRLS 20.4 X 12.
HOUSE KEEPERS ROOM 13X10.
PANTRY 13X10.
DINING ROOM 23 X 20.
TABLE
VESTIBULE 9.8 X 9.
KITCHEN 13.6 X 15.3.
BOILER LAUNDRY 20 X 18.9.
FUEL HOUSE 27.5 X 14
BIN
PASSAGE 4.7.6 X 5.8.
STAIRS TO SECOND FLOOR
ALLEY 3 FT. 12 IN. WIDE
HOSPITAL 42 X 26
VESTIBULE
16 BEDS
CLOTHING ROOM 11 X 8
MATRONS ROOM 15.6 X 11
KITCHEN 16.4 X 15.9
ALLEY 2 FEET WIDE
2 FT 9 IN WIDE
DWELLING NOT OCCUPIED BY THE SANITARY COMMISSION
WOOD HOUSE
ALLEY 3 FEET WIDE
10 FT. 8 IN.
OFFICE 14 X 16
BED R. 8 X 10
BED R. 8 X 12
BED ROOM 12 X 12
BED ROOM 9 X 12
DINING ROOM 24 X 16
ENTRY 4 FT.
KITCHEN 16 X 16
STORE R. 8 X 12
24 FEET
36 FEET
94 FT. 4 IN.
45 FT.
N
S
E
W
EXPLANATION
LINES OF BUILDINGS AND INTERIOR SUB-DIVISIONS
FIXTURES FURNITURE &c.
FENCE LINES
SCALE OF FEET
MEASUREMENTS AND PLAT BY RANDOLPH COYLE JR.
GROUND PLAN OF THE "HOME" AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE "HOME" AT LOUISVILLE, KY.


The Loyal American Public
U.S. Sanitary Commission
Standing Committee
General Secretary
Associate Sect. of the West.
Associate Sect. for the East
Gen. Accountant
Associate Sect. Chf. of Inspection
Ass. Sec. N.Y.
Statistical Dept
Chf. Inspector of the Army of
Sanitary inspectors
General relief corps
Special relief
Supplies
Special Relief
Chief Clerk
Approving requisitions
Current business
Records
Relieving special distress
Correcting papers
Lodges
Back pay
Pensions
Assistant Secretary
Hosp. Visitation
Hosp. Transportation
Hospital Directory
Hosp. Registration
Office employees.
Supply correspondence.
Office & premises
Reception & instruction of visitors.
Passes & transportation of agts.
Property clerks
Document clerk

well supplied with water, light and air, and contain accommodation for three hundred and thirty men, besides the buildings where the wives, mothers, and sisters of soldiers are provided for when they come on to find their sick or wounded relatives in the hospitals, or in the army. Where there is now the "Home" which has given in the last year some 35,000 nights' lodging and some 85,000 meals, there was, two years and a half ago, the beginning made in the work of "Special Relief." A single room was hired, with four beds, and a few soldiers, who were otherwise utterly uncared for, were here made comfortable until they could be sent to their homes, or hospitals, or regiments, as the case might be. Thus by degrees the place has grown into its present size. The "Home" is conducted upon principles of kind humanity, but with a strict regard for all rules of military discipline. It never seeks to make pity an excuse for false tenderness, but rather to strengthen the muscles of war. For a report of the working of the "Home" during a given period, the reader is referred to Vol. I., No. 1, of THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN, pp. 12–16.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The objects, methods, and workings of the Home at Louisville, are all explained by what is said above in regard to the Home at Washington. They are but parts of the same roof which would protect the soldier who faints by the way, and without weakening his energy, would still remind him of those who, even to the distant places, reach out a hand from home.

At this Home, since January last, there have been over 25,000 nights' lodging given, and about 100,000 meals furnished. For more detailed account of its work see SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN, Vol. I., No. 2, p. 51; also monthly reports in the "*Sanitary Reporter.*"

The following is the report of the "Home" for the month ending November 30th, 1863:

Whole number admitted	416
Whole number lodged	3012
Whole number meals	7530
From the following States:	
Maine	9
New Hampshire	16
Vermont	12
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	7
Massachusetts	40
New York	133
Pennsylvania	41
New Jersey	3
Delaware	17
Maryland	7
Michigan	13
Illinois	2
Indiana	4
Wisconsin	25
Ohio	17
Invalid Corps	39
Regular Army	9
Missouri	2
Minnesota	2
Citizens	8

THE AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE OF FRESH HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Six months ago the Sanitary Commission proposed to act as the unpaid agents of the hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, for the purchase of their fresh supplies. The proposition was seconded by many of the surgeons in charge, cordially endorsed by the Surgeon-General, and immediately accepted by Dr. Abbott, Medical Director; and a general order was issued, directing all surgeons in charge of hospitals, at regular times, to send in their requisitions to an appointed agent of the Commission, and to purchase only through him.

The object of the Commission, in undertaking this work, was to secure to the soldiers in the hospitals a greater amount, with larger variety, and better quality of food than could otherwise be purchased by the hospital fund; for previously all supplies had to be bought at the Washington markets, which are extravagantly high, and limited in variety. Most of the purchases had to be made on credit instead of at cash prices; for the hospital fund by which supplies are bought is not credited to the hospital until the end of the month, when it is known how many of the rations due to that hospital have not been drawn from the Commissary. This new method defended the inmates of the hospitals against such hospital stewards (of whom there were too many) as made their purchases in such a way that they gained money themselves at the expense of the soldier.

These ends were secured first by purchasing all supplies at wholesale prices at Philadelphia, where the whole State is a garden, by means of our agents, who had no single interest but to obtain the very best materials possible at the most reasonable cost, at cash prices; for the Commission advances the money day by day, and at the end of the month collects it from the Commissary, by orders from the several hospitals.

These supplies are brought to Washington by Adams Express Company, in arctic cars, which

run daily. These cars are refrigerators, lined with zinc, and carry ice.

The supplies for the day, bought the afternoon previous in Philadelphia, are ready for delivery at five o'clock in the morning, when the wagons are sent from the hospitals, each for its invoice, as ordered, leaving the order for the day following. Thus, with perfect system, all wants are met, and every article in its season which the best market in the country affords, is furnished to the soldiers in hospital.

The hospitals say that their men were never before so well fed, with so good a variety, and at such reasonable cost. The average money-saving to the hospitals by this agency is estimated at about fifteen or eighteen per cent., with a corresponding increase of food for the soldiers. The accompanying report for November will indicate somewhat the variety and amount of supplies purchased, and will give to the friends at home some assurance of the provision which is made for the soldiers in hospital, (especially when to this is added the fact the three great staples of nourishment, beef, bread and potatoes, are obtained direct from the Commissary.) This month of November has been the month of smallest orders during the six months. Some previous months, when the hospitals were full, the amount purchased was nearly one-half greater than this.

THE RICHMOND PRISONERS.

The rebel authorities seem to be getting ashamed of their treatment of our prisoners. If we are to judge from Mr. Foote's late speech in the Confederate Senate, their own public are shocked by it, as well as that of the North. But, in the meantime, there is little doubt that, let their will be ever so good, our men are not likely to be by any means well off, and the Commission continues the energetic despatch of supplies; but it is right to warn our readers that there is some reason to believe that no further distribution of them will be permitted by the Richmond government. Mr. Gall, our agent at Norfolk, reports, on the 7th inst.:

"The flag-of-truce boat 'New York' will start for City Point sometime this P. M. Enclosed please find an invoice of the supplies which we send by her. Maj. J. E. Mulford, commanding the flag-of-truce boat 'New York,' informed me this morning that *substantial food* would be more acceptable to our prisoners than so many delicacies. This was suggested to him by the rebel officers of exchange. No delicacies should be sent except those intended for hospital purposes. I had an interview with Gen. Meredith this moning, who assured me that the arrangements for distributing the supplies to the prisoners are very good, and that he has no doubt that most of the articles sent are distributed to our men. The General also informed that the officials heretofore in charge of the Richmond prisoners have been dismissed, and that other and more humane men have been appointed to take their places. This seems to augur well for the better treatment of our poor fellows. The General will continue to send supplies of food, &c., as often as twice a week. I received a letter from Gen. Dow, requesting me to send, for the use of the officers in Libby, about a dozen boxes of Scidlitz powders. I will write to Mr. Pancoast, asking him to send them from Baltimore. The New York will probably not go up again before Wednesday or Thursday next."

Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, of the Tenth New York Cavalry, Special Agent of the Exchange Bureau, writes from City Point, Va., 23d ult., as follows:

"For the last ten days I have been busily engaged in supplying clothing, commissary, hospital and medical stores to our prisoners, officers and soldiers, and citizens of Richmond. I do not doubt but a nominal degree of good faith will be observed by the rebel authorities in distributing our supplies. Our intercourse in respect to furnishing and the distribution of supplies is amicable, and the rebel authorities manifest fair intentions. Our general government is supplying as much of everything needed as the rebel authorities can provide transportation for from this point, and enough, I think, to make our prisoners measurably comfortable, so far as food and clothing are concerned. The Sanitary Commission and Relief Association in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities, are also sending forward supplies of food, clothing and medicines. Hence I shall have no need to call on the New York State Agency, as I should certainly do if there was any occasion.

Another letter says:

"The government has sent up rations, blankets and clothing, including caps, coats, pants, shoes, socks, drawers, and shirts. The Sanitary Commission is sending pillows, ticks, towels, clothing, dried fruits, &c., beef stock and sugar. There should be sent vegetables and pickles. This can be done best from Baltimore. There are not less than two thousand New York officers among the prisoners. I think the best way will be to send one thousand dollars to Baltimore, to be used in the purchase of potatoes, cabbages, onions, pickles, blacking and brushes, and fine combs. If money is sent to the men they cannot use it themselves. They have to send out by the guards to buy things, and the guards make just such returns as they please. It is not recommended to send money to the men."

"The first relief got through was from the Sanitary Commission, consisting of fifteen large boxes of clothing and provisions. This was early in November. The Government are now supplying the regular allowance of rations, clothing, &c."

THE FIELD RELIEF CORPS.

Mr. Johnson, the superintendent of the Field Relief Corps, writes:

The movements of the Field Relief Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the months of October and November, have been varied and interesting, embracing those operations of the army which began with the evacuation of Culpepper, and terminated in its retreat from near Orange Court House; of the military incidents during the retreat to Centreville; the subsequent advance to Warrenton; the attack at Rappahannock Station, and the recent advance across the Rapidan, by the lower fords; the papers of the day give full accounts. The Field Relief Corps during these movements has successfully carried out its purposes.

Attached to the various corps ambulance trains, it has been exposed to the dangers of the battle-field, but has escaped any losses from the bullets of the enemy, while its stores were freely offered to the unfortunate sufferers. This was particularly the case with the second corps agent, when the engagement near Auburn Mills, and later on the same day at Bristow Station, hazarded for a time the safety of the army. The hurried evacuation of Culpepper was accomplished without loss of importance, the stock in depot being placed in cars during the early hours of morning, and very shortly before the place was occupied by the rebel forces. During the various halts of the army and the establishment of hospitals in the field, our stock has been eagerly sought for and generally distributed with judgment, to good effect. Personal intercourse of agents with the sick in hospital and with the men in camp, can scarcely be carried to too great an extent. The more intimately we know the wants of the sick and of the healthy, the better qualified we become to apply remedies in the one case, and preventives in the other. The series of questions to which the Chief Inspector has urgently called the attention of the agents, is well designed to promote the good of the soldier. During the late campaign, the troops who were exposed to great inclemency of wet and cold weather, to rapid and fatiguing marches, bore up bravely against their trials, but will probably, after the excitement has passed away, suffer in sickness. The substitution of fresh beef, driven with the army and slaughtered, frequently relieved the soldiers from carrying considerable weight of pork, and furnished a much more desirable article of food. I regret to report that Geo. Longley, driver in the 5th corps, was captured with his wagon during the recent advance. The latter was recaptured, but Longley remains a prisoner, in whose behalf I ask the aid of our officers to effect his release.

THE LODGES AT WASHINGTON.

U. S. Sanitary Commission,
Adams' House, 244 F Street,
Washington, D. C., *Nov. 30th*, 1863.

F. N. Knapp,
Special Relief Agent, San. Com.:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to report the amount of labor performed at Lodge No. 4, Sanitary Commission, for the month ending Monday, November 30th, 1863. The first part of the month, the work was much diminished in consequence of the limited number of discharged men, but since the middle of the month we have been very busy. A large number of the men lately discharged are "conscript substitutes." The applications for assistance from females have been less than usual, but applications for assistance from men on furlough have been numerous.

Amount of money collected	$13,820.64
No. of cases in which pay was collected	138
No. of applications for assistance in collection of pay during month	136
No. of cases where papers were returned	2
Amount forwarded by draft	$3,318.22
No. of drafts sent	31
No. of letters written	218
Cash received during month	$182.41
Expenditures	$152.70
Balance on hand	$29.71

Of the amount expended $65.55 has been loaned to persons with a promise to refund, $9.75 incidental expenses and $77.40 expended on special relief cases. $11.65 has been returned for money advanced prior to and during the present month.

There has been an increased number of applications for meals from members of the invalid corps who were down in the city on passes, but as there was evidence that some of the men were clearly *not* entitled to be admitted, the rule has been laid down to refuse them admittance, with exception of cases where there is *evident* need.

No. of meals furnished	7,805
No. of lodgings furnished	1,099

The work of procuring certificates for back pay, under charge of Mr. Brown, has been continued, with *some* increased help, although from the short space of time the new men have been engaged upon it, *their* work would not forward matters very much. Mr. Roys was assigned to duty November 14th, and relieved November 30th. F. X. Byrne was assigned to

duty in the office November 19th, and to duty with Mr. Brown November 27th. Mr. Brown will report to you the amount of work done by him in detail, as by your order. The Special Relief Office has been papered this month, and with a trifling cost the comfort and cheerfulness of the same is much increased.

It is desirable to have the inmates of the "clothing establishment," in the rear of the buildings occupied by the Commission, removed, with their goods which they have for sale. How this is to be done I am unable to suggest, not knowing how much authority the Commission has over the grounds, or how far down the line of buildings they have absolute control.

The employees at this Lodge have generally shown themselves ready for all work assigned to them, and have done all in their power to forward the same. We have been called upon only once during the month for special help. On Sunday, November 22d, went to Alexandria with Mr. Kane and two colored men, and came up from there along with sick men on the cars, remained at Maryland Avenue Lodge until 2.30 A. M., and assisted in supplying at least 350 men with coffee, bread, &c. Hoping the management of affairs during the past month may meet with your approval, and asking as a special favor to all the employees of of this lodge, that Mr. Abbott may be speedily restored to the command,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. K. NEAL.

HOMAGE DUE FROM MARS TO HYGEIA.

In July, 1861, orders were issued for the erection of barracks in or near a certain city in a Northern State, to be used as a rendezvous for a new regiment of volunteers. Adjoining the city was a beautiful grove, a favorite place for occasional resort from the dust and heat of the town. It was desired that the barracks be erected in the grove. An Inspector of the Sanitary Commission endeavored to show the unfitness of the site, urging reasons, the force of which afterward became sufficiently manifest. The barracks were erected on this thickly shaded plain. These were used some two months by this regiment, and it was then sent to meet in the field the enemy which its mission was to conquer. But before leaving its camp of rendezvous it had already met another foe, against which bayonets, bravery and patriotism were powerless. A protracted rainy season filled the camp with water and mud; for weeks the reeking atmosphere was saturated with poisonous exhalations; and before they had seen the faces of those in arms against their country, scores of brave men had yielded to an adversary which they never should have met. *Twenty per cent.* of the effective force of that regiment was *unnecessarily* lost before it had entered the field for active operations, and *nearly thirty-five per cent. before it had exchanged shots with the enemy.*

This is given not as a solitary, but as a representative case. Other facts were given in the last number of the *Reporter*, and we would commend a reperusal of the article from the *American Medical Times* to those who are influential in the formation of public opinion, especially to such as reside in the vicinity of recruiting stations. A repetition of the miserable blunders of the past two and a half years would now be a crime offensive to God and disgraceful to man. Medical men in civil life owe it to the service and to humanity, that the best lights of sanitary science be made available in the preservation of the lives and health of those who are to fill up the depleted ranks of the old regiments, or form the complement of the new.

Surgeon-General Hammond, in his great work on "Military Hygiene," gives us some figures relating to the money value of a soldier: "To put a soldier into the field costs the Government nearly four hundred dollars; should he die or become disabled in the service a pension is given." The cash value, then, of a regiment of a thousand men, before it has met the enemy, is nearly half a million of dollars, and by the same arithmetical calculation, each life in that regiment is worth more than one thousand dollars to the service, if that life can be preserved in full health and vigor to the end of the war, or until lost in battle. "Looking at the matter, therefore, in a financial point of view, we perceive that it is a subject of serious importance that every means should be taken to preserve the lives and health of those who come forward to fight the battles of their country."

But the money value is the lowest value we can attach to the life of a soldier. Each member of a regiment is *a citizen* of the country; A MAN, occupying a place in the social organism which no other can fill. The proper care of these patriots becomes of incalculable importance, then, in view of the fact that by far the greatest portion of the loss to the service by death or sickness arises from causes which could and should have been prevented, by proper and constant attention to the conditions of health during the first few months of the existence of the military organization.

The attention of the Sanitary Commission was

early directed to barracks and camps of rendezvous as to fruitful sources of evil, and it has constantly called the attention of the authorities to the fact. It has distributed in such manner as seemed to be most promising of good results, several hundred thousand pages of documents upon sanitary science, and tending to the prevention of such diseases as soldiers are most liable to in camp, field and hospital. It is always happy to furnish such documents gratuitously to medical and military men in charge of the lives and health of troops.

Human life is of priceless value; and in view of the fact that Sanitary Science bears the same relationship to so-called Sanitary Stores* that prevention bears to *attempts* at cure, we commend this subject to every well wisher of the soldier and of the country. We appeal to all whose voices are potential, and can reach those who are now crossing, or are about to cross, the perilous gulf which separates the civil from the military life, to give the note of warning, and point out how the danger may be escaped.

AN OFFICER'S OPINION, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

"The Sanitary Commission is a Humbug. It has done no good, and never will."—This was the remark of an officer lately who had been in this hospital for some time sick; and perhaps I can serve the cause of humanity and the country in no better way than by repeating the conversation which then took place, and give the results:—"You think so, do you? What was the matter with you when you came here?" "Diarrhœa and scurvy." "What was the first thing done for you when you came here?" "I had a warm bath and clean clothes; but what has that to do with the Sanitary Commission?" "Never mind, we will see. Are you better than when you came in?" "Yes, nearly well." "What has cured you?" "The vegetables, I believe." "Do you know where the vegetables came from?" "No." "You were in the Commissary-room to-day, and admired the stock of vegetables, pickles, cabbage, cans of fruit, bottles of wine, and cordials, did you not?" "Yes, but why?" "No matter why. I want you to look at the shirt and drawers you have on, then go through the hospital and see one hundred and twenty-two men with clean shirts, drawers, sheets and pillow cases; then go into the linen-room and I will show you enough more to change every man and every bed, and the whole of it came from the Sanitary Commission. All the pickled cabbage you and the rest have eaten have come from them, and they are ready to furnish as much more if I need it; and yet you say, without knowing what you talk about, that the Sanitary Commission is a humbug! If it had not been for this Commission, you and the rest of those in this hospital from the Army of the Potomac, who have been suffering from scurvy, would be as badly off as you were when you came in. You have abused an association which has put comfortable clothes upon you, has provided the vegetables you needed to cure you, and has done the same for thousands besides you." "Doctor, I never knew these things before. I have heard that all they did was for the benefit of the surgeons about the hospitals; but, to tell you the truth, I never inquired. There is an Aid Society in our place, and I have discouraged my sisters from having anything to do with it; but no such word shall come from me again."

He was cured of his folly, humbled and shamed, for it was at the dinner-table that the conversation took place, and I was glad that others were present. This is not a solitary instance. I have had to contend with just such *perverse ignorance* for the past two years; but this was so striking a case that I thought it might do good to furnish it for publication in the *Reporter*. The Commission has aided and blessed me in my work ever since November, 1861; and I say again, as I have said before, "that no instrumentality within my knowledge has done so much real good for the service as the United States Sanitary Commission."

Benj. Woodward,
Surgeon 22d Ill. Vol., in charge.
U. S. General Hospital,
Tall'ahoma, Tenn., *Nov.* 17, 1863.

MISS NIGHTINGALE ON THE SANITARY STATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

When the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India disclosed in their Report the painful fact that in India a regiment of 1,000 men loses by death 100 men every twenty months, exclusive of those who fall in the field, a feeling of horror pervaded all classes. We knew, however, that in busy, bustling England, emotions, even the strongest, are apt to fade away rapidly unless kept alive by continual reminders. It is, therefore, with thankfulness that we welcome the publication of the present pamphlet.

Miss Nightingale's observations may be regarded as a combination of an epitome of and marginal notes on the Report of the Royal Commission, and will be read by many who shrink from the ponderous dullness of a blue-book. The diseases among the troops in India are, she justly remarks, camp diseases; and the causes of them are—1. Bad water; 2. Bad drainage; 3. Filthy bazaars; 4. want of ventilation; 5. surface overcrowding in barrack-huts and sick-wards. To begin with the first, Miss Nightingale exhibits a most melancholy picture of the supply of that great necessary, water. It is no fancy sketch, and is thoroughly borne out both by the "Stational Reports" and the experience of those who have served in India. At Hyderabad (in Scinde) the water swarms with animal life.

That terrible infliction, the "guinea-

* Many of these are "Sanitary" that is promotive of health, or otherwise, according to the use that is made of them.

worm"—a thread-like animal about a yard in length, which gets into the legs and is wound out an inch or so daily—is one of the consequences of the bad water in Scinde. "At Bangalore, the Ulsoor tank, used for drinking, is the outlet of the whole drainage of a most filthy bazaar (125,000 inhabitants), for that of our cavalry, infantry and horse artillery barracks, and of the greater portion of the station." The Commander-in-Chief testifies that he has for the last four years and a half frequently brought the subject to the notice of the authorities, but without result. At Secunderabad a gallon of water contains 119 grains of solid matter and 30 grains of organic matter; while at Surat "no one thinks of drinking the camp water." "At Asseerghur the same tank is used for drinking and bathing."

Throughout India the troops are supplied with water by water carriers, (bheestees,) who get it wherever they choose, and carry it to the barracks in leathern skins, which are never cleaned out. No systematic attempt is ever made to filter the drinking-water, though such is occasionally done by the soldiers, of their own accord, or sometimes under the direction of the few regimental officers who are sufficiently enlightened to perceive the necessity of the act. Now for this neglect there is no excuse, as the process can be effected at the slightest possible expenditure of time, trouble and money. The more we reflect on the question of drinking water, the more we are struck with its great importance, and the culpable apathy of those who are responsible for the terrible state of things disclosed by the Report. The impurity of the water consumed by the troops is of itself quite sufficient, and more than sufficient to account for the excessive mortality we have alluded to above. As a matter of direct economy even, money would be saved to Government by substituting for the uncontrolled water-carriers, with their dirty leathern bags—or as Miss Nightingale quaintly calls them, "water-pipes with a will,"—a system of filtered water, conveyed by pipes. In Fort William, Calcutta, 134*l.* per annum is paid to the water-carriers, with the most pernicious results. The argument is powerfully stated by Miss Nightingale in the following passage:—"The reason usually assigned for employing these human water-pipes in barracks, is, that they are indispensable on field service. But so are tents; and yet nobody proposes to barrack men in tents in time of peace."

The subject of cleanliness in so hot and dusty a country as India is scarcely less important than that of drinking water; and yet it will scarcely be believed that as yet the matter has been almost entirely neglected. Instead of offering every inducement to the soldier to keep the pores of his skin free from impurity, he is left almost entirely to his own resources in this particular; or rather, from the deficiency of accommodation provided, he is positively discouraged from keeping himself clean. Fully to appreciate the extent of the evil, it must be borne in mind that even during quiescence, the skin is, in the hot season, in a state of active perspiration throughout almost the whole of the twenty-four hours; while even in the cool season the slightest exertion produces profuse perspiration. In the dry season, moreover, the soldier often arrives in barracks at the end of a march, or after a field-day, completely coated with the fine white dust which penetrates everywhere. There are a few exceptions to these strictures, but so few are they as not to affect the general correctness of our statement. In one or two cases there are plunge-baths, but the stations where, with any regard to privacy and decency, the soldier can enjoy a good comfortable bath, are extremely rare. Even in hospitals, proper accommodation for washing is either very insufficient or altogether deficient.

Bad as is the water supply and washing accommodation, the drainage is even worse; and after reading the Report of the Commission and Miss Nightingale's remarks thereon, our astonishment is excited, not at the amount of mortality, but at the fact that it is not greater. Let Miss Nightingale's facts speak for themselves:

"At the capital of the Bombay Presidency, where civilization has introduced a 'main drain,' two feet square, with 'a flat bottom,' this 'main drain' is a 'great nuisance,' and the 'stench at times scarcely to be endured.' At Fort George, in Bombay, the latrines are not drained except into an open ditch, 'which is always in a foul state.' At Madras, the main drain of the town is eighty yards distant from the European fort; the effluvia from it is very offensive. * * At Bellary there is no drainage, except the fall of the ground."

The following paragraph discloses a state of affairs which is a disgrace to the nineteenth century, and an argument unworthy of the feeblest intellects, even those belonging to people sunk in the intellectual apathy of India:

"At Secunderabad there is no drainage of any kind. The fluid refuse evaporates or sinks into the subsoil. A nullah, which intersects the cantonment, stinks. The extent of the cantonment is so enormous, that it is said 'to preclude any general surface drainiug,'—a statement which, if true, would amount to this, that the occupation of ground by human beings must inevitably lead to disease; a statement as applicable, or rather much more applicable to the area of London than to that of Secunderabad, and yet London is drained both on the surface and below it."

Poor humanity, not being of the quality of the Olympian gods and goddesses, imperatively makes demands, for the satisfaction of which no arrangement, or worse than none is made. But these details are too horrible for us. Let us pass to other matters.

The ventilation of barracks is clearly a most important point, and one which in times past the authorities have shamefully neglected. Miss Nightingale tells us that a similar carelessness prevails in India. Here she somewhat exaggerates. The barracks in India are—whatever their other defects—as a rule, large, airy and well ventilated. She relies for the truth of her statements on the Station Reports given by medical officers. It must, however, be remembered that army surgeons are now, almost for the the first time—alas! that it should be so—consulted about other matters than pills and lancets. Their responsibility is no longer limited to doing the best they can for men actually sick; they are expected to pronounce on the best means for keeping them healthy. In short, their functions are preventive as well as curative, instead of, as formerly, purely curative. From this, perhaps, arises a little natural proneness to exaggeration, an insensible tendency to raise their profession at the expense of that impalpable load-bearer, Government. We must not in this be understood as depreciating their zeal, talent and conscientiousness, or undervaluing the importance of their object; but it is well known that reform long delayed is somewhat indiscriminate in its attacks, and often seeks to cut away some of the sound timber together with that which is unmistakably rotten. In her remarks on "surface over-crowding," Miss Nightingale is more accurate. The number of cubic feet of air allotted to each soldier in India is generally ample, but the quantity is too often made up of an undue proportion of height. The flooring of the barracks is also extremely objectionable, being frequently either the ground bricked over or plastered with cow-dung. Dirt and vermin are the natural consequences of such a construction. Miss Nightingale's words in this place state the whole question of barrack accommodation so tersely and well, that we cannot refrain from extracting the passage: "To sum up: it is not economical for Government to make the soldiers as uncivilized as possible. Nature sends in her bill—a bill which has always to be paid—and at a pretty high rate of interest, too." Let us add, that if barracks were built on arches, a free current of air would circulate under the building, give facilities for ventilation, and raise the occupants above the miasma which floats upon the surface of the ground during a great portion of the year.

Over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors is the greatest bane of the British army all over the world, but particularly in India, where the circulation certainly does not require to be quickened, nor the action of the liver to be stimulated. We fancy that there is some mistake in the statement extracted from the report by Miss Nightingale, that the allowance of liquor permitted to be bought at the canteen is two drams of spirit, or a quart of porter in the place of each dram. We know that, at all events, in one regiment in the Bengal Presidency, it was understood to be the regulation of the service that one *pint* of porter was the equivalent of one dram of spirit. However that may be, it is certainly very important that the consumption of spirit should be diminished. The question is, would the prohibition to furnish spirits at the canteen produce that effect? Would it not rather lead those men who had a hankering after spirits to a more active endeavor than at present to obtain the vile, poisonous arrack, even now frequently bought from the natives. That is the argument used by those who advocate the sale of spirits at the canteen. There are licensed native stills,—indeed, it would be impossible to prevent distilling did we wish to do so—and who could prevent a native from depositing in some spot which might be agreed upon, the poisonous liquor, which is even now furtively sold to the soldiers? The reason why canteens have been established, was, that the dram-drinker might at all events be controlled, and obtain good arrack. To abolish dram-drinking at once would be impossible, for many men are so wedded, so long accustomed to it, that it has become more of a necessary of life than food. To the most confirmed drinkers the commissariat liquor is not a sufficient stimulus, and they have recourse to a mixture compounded of native arrack, chilli-pepper, and other hot and stimulating ingredients. This stuff, which would take the skin off the throat of an unseasoned man, is not inaptly called "hell-fire." No; dram-drinking cannot be stopped in a day, but it may gradually be extinguished by raising the tone and intelligence of the soldier, and by always substituting beer for rum on the voyage out, and thus preventing him from contracting the habit. Beer or porter is now generally to be met with in sufficient quantity at all stations, and a plentiful supply of excellent malt liquor can be obtained from the various hill breweries. Formerly the bulk, and consequent difficulty of transporting English beer, formed one of the reasons for issuing rum. This is no longer so much the case, though even now the supply of beer sometimes runs short. Let hill beer be used for the future, and all difficulties of this sort will vanish. Certainly the statistics of intemperance demand the serious consideration of the authorities. The average of

habitual drunkards in some European regiments is not less than 15 per cent. Again, it is said, "(at Hazareebaugh,) 'soldiers as a body temperate,' and one-third of disease and one-half of crime produced directly or indirectly by drink." Thirty-six cases of delirium tremens, five of which were fatal, occurred at Allahabad in one year; while at Chunar "the deaths were just twice, the crimes just ten times, as many among the intemperate as among the temperate." Miss Nightingale tells us, that "in Burmah, when malt liquor could be had, health always improved. A marked change for the worse took place when spirit was issued instead."

Among other causes of disease in India, Miss Nightingale cites the cooking, which, she complains, is conducted without European appliances. Be that as it may, the result is excellent, and the soldiers take very good care to keep the cooks up to their work. As regards the question of an excess of animal food, there can be no doubt that the soldier in India does eat too much meat during the hot weather, and that extra bread and vegetables might be with advantage substituted. At present, the potatoes are often bad. This need not be the case: in the hills some of the best potatoes in the world are grown.

We now come to a cause of disease and demoralization which yields to none in importance; and we are glad to find Miss Nightingale dwell on it with earnestness. This is, "want of occupation and exercise." During the hot season the soldier's life is positively a burden to him. Confined to his barrack-room from about 7 A.M. till 5 or 6 P.M., during that interval he has positively nothing in the world to do except smoke, lounge on his bed, sleep, grumble, play at cards, and read. Cards are, of course, not allowed; but under the circumstances of a dearth of occupation, their use is often winked at, or, where not, the prohibition is evaded. Everything which elsewhere he does for himself is in India carefully done for him. Native servants clean his room, cook his dinner, fetch his water, wash his clothes, and, in some instances, even clean his boots. Now, some of these things he could very well do for himself, at a great saving to Government, and a considerable physical and moral gain to himself. Want of occupation not only directly produces evil effects on the health of the man, but also indirectly, by inducing despondency, predisposes to disease. Now, this may be easily remedied. Covered gymnastic courts, covered fives courts, theatres, covered skittle-alleys and rifle galleries would afford attractive and wholesome occupation, which would be eagerly taken advantage of by the soldiers. The construction of such buildings would, no doubt, cost money; but that money would be an excellent investment, for it would materially diminish the annual cost of replacing soldiers dead or invalided.

The establishment of regimental workshops is also a very desirable thing, and very properly urged by Miss Nightingale, as well as in the Station Reports. We think, however, that she pushes the matter rather too far, and that anything more than earnest encouragement and small loans would not be advantageous. It must be remembered that a complete and organized system of workshops is surrounded with practical difficulties; and it must never be forgotten that anything of this sort must be viewed as secondary to the principal object of making the men efficient soldiers. Therefore we would recommend that any improvement in this respect should originate with the men, be conducted regimentally, and be merely fostered by the authorities. Were men to be struck off duty for the sake of pursuing their trades, the military work, such as guards, &c., would fall the more heavily on their comrades. A man, also, who was an industrious, skilled artisan would not long remain in the army, and would possess little zeal for his profession while he remained in it.

Of course, in the matter of hospitals, Miss Nightingale may justly claim to be an authority; consequently, that part of the book before us which relates to them, will be read with attentive interest. The state of things which she discloses is sad indeed. She says they "are, as a rule, exceedingly bad as regards points considered essential to health and administration, even in this country. What would be, *e. g.*, thought in this country of an hospital without a water-closet, or bath, or means of personal cleanliness? Such an hospital would be considered as a mere makeshift, till accommodation fitter for recovery could be provided."

These are the chief objections made to the hospital accommodation and system in India; but there are other minor points which we have not here room to touch on. At present, in severe cases of sickness, a man's comrade is told off to attend him. This we object to; but not for the same reason as Miss Nightingale. She asserts that in such a case the nursing is bad; drink is introduced, and hospital discipline suffers. Now, under the supervision of the doctor's apothecary and hospital sergeant, we do not see how such can be the case. As to nursing, a comrade, being the patient's friend, is the kindest attendant he can have, and any unskilfulness can be easily remedied and removed by the instructions of the hospital establishment. The true objection is, that it diminishes the effective strength of the regiment, and takes the men from their proper work. Miss Nightingale, in speaking of the native nurses, alludes to the difficulty the patients and nurses experience in communicating

with each other, and says that the native makes "much more effort to learn the Briton's language, than does the Briton to learn the native's." Such may be true in Bombay and Madras. We believe it is; but in Bengal it is not the case. It has lately been urged that the number of hill-stations should be increased to such an extent that a large portion of the army might be quartered in them by rotation. At present, we believe that in the Bengal Presidency only two regiments at a time can be so located, the remaining hill-stations being occupied by invalids. The Royal Commission recommend that one-third of the European army should be kept in the hills. Miss Nightingale's words on this subject deserve to be quoted:

"It strikes one, however, that it would not be safe to depend for improvement of the health of troops solely on occupying hill-stations, with such an overwhelming amount of evidence as to the bad sanitary state of the stations on the plains, and even of not a few of the hill-stations themselves, such as Darjeeling, Landour, Nynee Tall."

Sir Ranald Martin thinks that the best elevations have yet to be determined; but he is of opinion that elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea will be found the best. Those at present occupied are wet and changeable in climate. The change from the plains, moreover, is too sudden for many constitutions. There can, however, be no doubt that it is very desirable to place a large portion of the army in such high stations as possess speedy communication with the important strategic positions in the plains. At the same time, too much must not be expected from the measure; the hills are preventive, but only very partially curative.

What has been said concerning barracks may, in a wider and fuller sense, be repeated of native towns, with whose sanitary state that of our troops is also connected, though in a less degree, because the barracks are generally at some distance from the towns. We have no room to say more than that small-pox and cholera are seldom absent from those of any size, and that the absence of all drainage and sanative arrangements is most disgraceful to our century of absolute rule. The condition of married soldiers is much better in India than at home, but the accommodation granted them is to confined for health. The plains during the hot season are not places where women and children can, generally speaking, flourish. The large mortality among them, compared with that among the soldiers, proves one or both of these facts. Miss Nightingale complains, and with justice, that when a regiment is sent on service, the women and children are not taken proper care of. It is impossible to exaggerate the evils and immorality which occur under the present system. She suggests that a picked married officer should be detailed to take charge of the families of those on service, and that arrangements should be made for a regular remittance of pay. To this there can be no possible objection; indeed, to neglect it after the experience of the past, would be criminal.

We will not follow Miss Nightingale into considerations of the consequences of a vicious course of life in the Indian regiments. The Commission which invited her observations on that as on other delicate questions, probably thought she had no more sex than an angel. If so, she seems to us to have accepted the repulsive office with the sigh of a mortal woman, and to have performed it with the courage of an immortal angel.—*Athenæum.*

NOTES ON NURSING.

"The very first canon of nursing, the first and last thing upon which a nurse's attention must be fixed, the first essential to a patient, without which all the rest you can do for him is as nothing, with which I had almost said you may leave all the rest alone, is this: To KEEP THE AIR HE BREATHES AS PURE AS THE EXTERNAL AIR, WITHOUT CHILLING HIM. Yet what is so little attended to? Even where it is thought of at all, the most extraordinary misconceptions reign about it. Even in admitting air into the patient's room or ward, few people ever think where that air comes from. It may come from a corridor into which other wards are ventilated; from a hall, always unaired, always full of the fumes of gas, dinner, of various kinds of mustiness; from an under-ground kitchen, sink, washhouse, water-closet, or even, as I myself have had sorrowful experience, from open sewers loaded with filth; and with this the patient's room or ward is aired, as it is called—poisoned, it should rather be said. Always air from the air without, and that, too, through those windows, through which the air comes freshest. From a closed court, especially if the wind do not blow that way, air may come as stagnant as any from a hall or corridor.

"With a proper supply of windows, and a proper supply of fuel in open fire places, fresh air is comparatively easy to secure when your patient or patients are in bed. Never be afraid of open windows then. People don't catch cold in bed. This is a popular fallacy. With proper bed-clothes and hot bottles, if necessary, you can always keep a patient warm in bed, and well ventilate him at the same time.

"But a careless nurse, be her rank and education what it may, will stop up every cranny, and keep a hot-house heat when her patient is in bed,—and, if he is able to get up, leave him comparatively unpro-

tected. The time when people take cold (and there are many ways of taking cold, besides a cold in the nose,) is when they first get up after the two-fold exhaustion of dressing and of having had the skin relaxed by many hours, perhaps days, in bed, and thereby rendered more incapable of re-action. Then the same temperature which refreshes the patient in bed may destroy the patient just risen. And common sense will point out, that, while purity of air is essential, a temperature must be secured which shall not chill the patient. Otherwise the best that can be expected will be a feverish re-action.

"To have the air within as pure as the air without, it is not necessary, as often appears to be thought, to make it as cold." —*Mrs. Nightingale.*

PENSIONS, FURLOUGHS, AND BACK PAY.

Under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

I. INVALIDS, disabled since March 4, 1861, in the military or naval service of the United States, in the line of duty.

II. WIDOWS of officers, soldiers, or seamen dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service, as above.

III. CHILDREN, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's re-marriage.

IV. MOTHERS (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided, also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

V. SISTERS, under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support, provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the three last preceding classes.

The rates of pension to the several classes and grades are distinctly set forth in the first section of the act, viz.:

Lieutenant Colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, thirty dollars per month; Major, twenty-five dollars per month; Captain, twenty dollars per month; First Lieutenant, seventeen dollars per month; Second Lieutenant, fifteen dollars per month; and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, eight dollars per month. Only one full pension in any case will be allowed to the relatives of a deceased officer, soldier or seaman, and in order of precedence as set forth above. When more than one minor child or orphan sister thus becomes entitled to pension, the same must be divided equally between them.

Invalid pensions, under this law, will commence from the date of the pensioner's discharge from service, provided application is made within one year thereafter. If the claim is not made until a later date, the pension will commence from the time of the application, and will continue for life, or until he is re-examined.

Pensions of widows and minors will commence from the death of the officer, soldier, or seaman on whose service the claim is based, and continue for widows and dependent mothers until remarriage, and for children until they arrive at the age of sixteen years.

Declarations are required to be made before a court of record, or before some officer of such court duly authorized to administer oaths, and having custody of its seal. *Testimony* may be taken before a justice of the peace, or other officer having like authority to administer oaths, but in no case will any evidence be received that is verified before an officer who is concerned prosecuting the claim, or has a manifest interest therein.

In support of the allegations made in the claimant's declaration, testimony will be required in accordance with the following rules:

1. The claimant's identity must be proved by two witnesses, certified by a judicial officer to be respectable and credible, who are present and witness the signature of the declarant, and who state, upon oath or affirmation, their belief, either from personal acquaintance or for other reasons given, that he or she is the identical person he or she represents himself or herself to be.

2. Every applicant for an invalid pension must, if in his power, produce the certificate of the captain, or of some other commissioned officer under whom he served, distinctly stating the time and place of the said applicant's having been wounded or otherwise disabled, and the nature of the disability; and that the said disability arose while he was in the service of the United States and in the line of his duty.

3. If it be impracticable to obtain such certificate, by reason of the death or removal of said officers, it must be so stated under oath by the applicant, and his averment of the fact proved by persons of known respectability, who must state particularly all the knowledge they may possess in relation to such death or removal; then secondary evidence can be received. In such case the applicant must produce the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, (who were in a condition to know the facts about which they testify,) whose good character must be vouched for by a judicial officer, or by some one known to the department. The witnesses must give a minute narrative of the facts in relation to the matter, and must show how they obtained a knowledge of the facts to which they testify.

4. The surgeon's certificate for discharge should show the character and degree of the claimant's disability; but when that is wanting, and when the certificate of an army surgeon is not obtainable, the certificate of two respectable civil surgeons will be received. These surgeons must give in their certificate a particular description of the wound, injury, or disease, and specify how and in what manner his present condition and disability are connected therewith. The degree of disability for obtaining subsistence by manual labor must also be stated.

5. The habits of the applicant, and his occupation since he left the service, must be shown by at least two credible witnesses.

If the applicant claims a pension as the

widow of a deceased officer or soldier, she must prove the legality of her marriage, the death of her husband, and that she is still a widow. She must also furnish the names and ages of her children under sixteen years of age at her husband's decease, and the place of their residence. On a subsequent marriage her pension will cease, and the minor child or children of the deceased officer or soldier, if any be living, under the age of sixteen years, will be entitled to the same in her stead, from the date of such marriage.

Proof of the marriage of the parents and of the age of claimants will, in like manner, be required in all applications in behalf of minor children.

The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact, in default of record evidence. The ages and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish or town registers duly authenticated.

Similar proof will be required of the marriage of the claimant, if the mother of a deceased officer or soldier, and that she remains a widow.

If the claimant be a dependent sister, like proof will be required of the marriage of her parents, and of her relationship to the deceased.

Guardians of minor claimants must, in all cases, produce evidence of their authority as such, under the seal of the court from which their appointment is obtained.

Applicants of the last four classes above given, who have in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion against the United States government, are not entitled to the benefits of this act.

Attorneys for claimants must have proper authority from those in whose behalf they appear. Powers of attorney must be signed in the presence of two witnesses, and acknowledged before a duly qualified officer, whose official character must be certified under seal.

In all cases the post-office address of the claimant must be distinctly stated.

Applications under this act will be numbered and acknowledged, to be acted on in their turn. In filing additional evidence, correspondents should always give the number of the claim as well as the name of the claimant.

Applications for pensions are made to *Hon. Joseph H. Burnett*, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. and any claimant addressing him in person or by letter, will receive the necessary printed forms and instructions. Applications are commonly made through attorneys, or the agencies of the Sanitary Commission in Washington and Philadelphia, or other local agencies. The agency in Washington at 389 H Street is intended for applicants of every class, and from all parts of the country, and does all the business necessary to secure a claim in as prompt a manner as is possible, *without any charge* to the claimants. Persons wishing their claims to be prosecuted by this office, should address Pension Agency of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C., and everything will be done for them in the promptest manner which the nature of their evidence permits.

Claimants who have recourse to local attorneys ought to be sure that they are dealing with men of known fidelity and honor. The fees of agents and attorneys are fixed by law, and are as follows:

"For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with the necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the pension office with the requisite correspondence, five dollars. In cases whenever additional testimony is required by the Commissioner of Pensions, for each affidavit so required and executed and forwarded, (except the affidavits of Surgeons, for which such agents and attorneys shall not be entitled to any fees,) one dollar and fifty cents," (see Sec. 6, Oct. to Gen'l. Pensions of July 14, 1862.) The 7th Section of said act prescribes a penalty for illegal fees, and is in these words, viz.: "That any agent or attorney who shall, directly or *indirectly*, demand or receive any greater compensation for his services under this act than is prescribed in the preceding section of this act, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute any claim for a pension, bounty, or other allowance under this act, on condition that he shall receive a per centum upon, or any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to each pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. The requirements of the law are often evaded notwithstanding the heavy penalties, and will probably continue to be evaded so long as invalids and other claimants are simple enough to put their trust in total strangers, of whose integrity and competency they have no knowledge.

FURLOUGHS.

Applications for Furloughs should be made to the surgeon of the regiment or hospital. If sent to the Surgeon-General or War Department, or elsewhere, it is immediately referred to the surgeon in charge.

The limitations to granting Furloughs are very stringent.

1st. None are given for any other cause than sickness or wounds.

2d. In disability arising from sickness, the surgeon's certificate must show that the man cannot reasonably be expected to recover in General Hospital.

3d. If in General Hospital, the certificate must be approved by the Medical Director.

4. If in Regimental Hospital, certificate must be approved by Regimental, Brigade, Division, and Corps Commanders, as well as by the Medical Director.

BACK PAY.

Our agent reports:

The following statement shows what has been done during the month of November in procuring certificates for the back pay of invalid soldiers in the Hospitals of Washington, with the exception of the work at the Columbian Hospital, which cannot be shown till I get a return of the list of certificates sent there, with the proper endorsement thereon.

Whole number of cases taken in Nov.....	128
Number of cases completed by delivery of certificates,	47
" " by securing pay in full	17
" " No. certificates granted	10
Total number of cases complete.....	74

Amount represented by the complete certificates, $2813.82. Number of letters written during the month, 51.

The first half of the month was spent in getting through some "tough cases" which had lain over from the previous month.

The month of November not being a muster month, there has been no necessity for completing the cases taken, and consequently the number of completed cases do not represent the entire work of the month.

There have been some applications by letter, for assistance in collecting back pay, by soldiers outside of this department.

Procured a certificate for over four months' pay, for a soldier in McDougal Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. I have assisted several cases of special hardship in the Invalid Corps. One man came to me having *eighteen months'* back pay due, and as he told me of his service during this period, and of his poor old father and mother at home, writing to him for the assistance which he was unable to render, *wept* at the injustice of the regulation, which, while it compelled him to render service still failed to make provision for his pay. I procured him a certificate with considerable trouble, and he went on his way rejoicing, The Hospitals represented in the work of the past month are Mt. Pleasant, Carver, Columbian, Des Marres, Armory Square, Douglas, Stanton, Harewood, Convalescent Camp, and McDougal, N. Y. I am happy to say that arrangements have been made at the Paymaster-General's office by which those in the Invalid Corps will soon have their accounts settled. The work is now being systematically prosecuted. It is to be hoped that provision will soon be made for the prompt payment of all soldiers in the army.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. A Sketch of its Purposes and its Work. Compiled from documents and private papers. Published by permission.

This book contains a rapid but accurate account of the Sanitary Commission, of its organization, of its branches, of its department of inspection, of its fields of work, namely: 1st. General relief in the armies of Virginia, in the armies of the West, in the armies of the Gulf and Atlantic coast. 2d. Special relief in the Homes, Lodges, &c., &c., and the Hospital Directory. It is written and published for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

All persons desirous of knowing the truth about the Sanitary Commission are requested to read it.

All persons desirous of aiding the Sanitary Commission are requested to buy it, for the entire profits of the book will be given to the Treasury of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Price 75 cents. For sale by Messrs. Little & Brown, Publishers, Boston, Mass. Orders can be sent by mail. The book will be ready for issue December 18, 1863.

PROTECTIVE

War-Claim Association

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 35 CHAMBERS STREET,

NEW YORK.

President.

LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Vice-Presidents.

HON. HAMILTON FISH.
JOHN J. CISCO, ESQ.
ADMIRAL DUPONT.
RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.

Treasurer.

ROBT. B. MINTURN, ESQ.

Directors.

HON. E. D. MORGAN.
" GEORGE OPDYKE.
" HIRAM BARNEY.
" JAS. W. BEEKMAN.
REV. H. W. BELLOWS, D.D.
MR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.
" JAMES BROWN.
" WM. H. ASPINWALL.
" JAS. GALLATIN.
" HOWARD POTTER.
" WM. E. DODGE, JR.
" THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
" PETER COOPER.
" GEORGE BANCROFT.
" DANIEL LORD.
" WILSON G. HUNT.
" ROBT. L. STUART.
" ALFRED PELL.

Apply in person or by letter, to

HENRY GREENFIELD, *Sec'y*,

35 CHAMBERS STREET,

New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

ARTIFICIAL LEGS & ARMS.

SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.

The most perfect substitutes for lost limbs the world of science has ever invented, can be had only of WM. SELPHO & SON, PATENTEES.

N. B.—A Silver Medal awarded at the last Fair of the American Institute and New Haven County Fairs.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
G. W. Cullom, U. S. A.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surg.-Gen'l U. S. A.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICERS:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, address "Office Women's Central Union, No. 10 Cooper Institute, New York."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, andwhere he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 10 3d Avenue, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 46 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 59 4th Street, Pittsburg, Penn.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

General Superintendent, Rev. F. N. Knapp, Washington, D. C. Chief Assistant, J. B. Abbott.
Soldiers' Home, near Baltimore Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C.
Lodge No. 4, H Street, between 13th and 14th Streets.
Lodge No. 5, Maryland Avenue, near Railroad Station.
Nurses' Home, Washington, D. C.
Soldiers' Home, Third Street, east of Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio—Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Sup't.
Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.—C. N. Shipman, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky.—James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn.—L. Crane, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio———, Sup't.
Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio—Clark Warren, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn.—C.W. Christy, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Lodge, Vicksburg, Miss.—T. Way, Sup't.

AGENCY FOR PENSIONS.

William F. Bascom, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

HOSPITAL CARS.

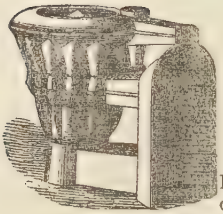
Between Washington and New York—Sol. Andrews, M. D., Surgeon in charge.
Between Louisville and Murfreesboro'—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

SANITARY STEAMERS.

Mississippi River—Clara Bell; Cumberland River—New Dunleith; Potomac River—Elizabeth.

SANFORD'S CHALLENGE HEATERS,

TO SET IN BRICK, OR PORTABLE.



TO SET IN BRICK.

The most powerful HEATERS known for warming

DWELLINGS, CHURCHES,

Schools, Vessels, &c.

Send or call for a FULL DESCRIPTION, and an unparalleled mass of testimony from some of our first citizens.

PORTABLE.

SANFORD'S MAMMOTH

OR

GLOBE HEATERS,

Of great power and economy of fuel, for all places where great heat is wanted, as

Stores, Hotels, R. R. Depots, Vessels, &c.

These Heaters are used by the Hudson River and other RAILROADS, most of the *Ferries, Fire Engine Houses, &c.* Beware of imitations that are inferior.

GET SANFORD'S MAMMOTH.

THE COSMOPOLITE

PARLOR COAL STOVE,

With Radiator, Ventilator, and Gas Burning Attachment.

The Leading Stove for

PARLORS,

SITTING-ROOMS,

And all places where a SOFT, PLEASANT HEAT is desired. Fires kept all winter with an astonishingly small supply of coal.

THE

CHALLENGE AIR-TIGHT KITCHEN RANGES,

For Coal or Wood, set in fire-places without masonry, or out on feet; have the Largest Ovens of any in market; bake perfectly; never failing to brown at the bottom. Boil, Roast and Broil with great facility and dispatch, and ECONOMY OF FUEL.

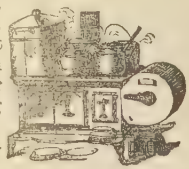
BEACON LIGHT

SUMMER AND WINTER

PORTABLE RANGE.

A very popular Range, with Six Boiler Holes, one Large Oven that bakes perfectly, with an arrangement for Roasting, or Heating Irons, at the end.

☞ *A perfect Apparatus for a few dollars.*



Also, a great variety of COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS, suited to every want. Also, the UNION STOVE POLISH. Get description of above, with references, from

SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,

239 & 241 Water St., New York.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

RECEIVED

TWO PRIZE MEDALS

(FROM JURIES 3 AND 4)

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862.

Being Sole Awards gained by anything of the kind. It also received Superlative Report of

"EXCEEDING EXCELLENT FOR FOOD."

MAIZENA,

At the GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at HAMBURG, July, 1863, received the highest Prize Medal for its great delicacy as an article of food.

MAIZENA,

At the FAIR of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Utica, N. Y., September, 1863, received both DIPLOMA and MEDAL.

MAIZENA,

AT THE

Pennsylvania State Fair at Norristown,

OCT. 3, 1863, TOOK GOLD MEDAL.

"MAIZENA" has also taken the first premium at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York City; NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR at Trenton, and at other places—in every instance where it has been exhibited.

"MAIZENA" has never failed to receive the highest award when placed in competition with Corn Starch and all articles of like character, after a thorough Microscopical and Analytical Examination of disinterested judges. It therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world without any comments of the manufacturer.

MAIZENA,

For Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream, nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, under the trade mark "Maizena," with directions for use.

A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

WHOLESALE DEPOT, 166 FULTON STREET.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent.

RECENT MEDICAL WORKS,

PUBLISHED BY

BAILLIERE BROTHERS,

440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ON MILITARY AND CAMP HOSPITALS, AND THE HEALTH OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD. By L. Baudens, Medical Director of the French Army, &c., &c. Translated and Annotated by Franklin B. Hough, M. D., late Sanitary Inspector in the Army of the Potomac. 12mo, 260 pages. Price $1 25.

*** The above work is the result of a commission sent by the French Government to the Crimea to report upon the condition of the Hospitals and troops of the French army, and incidentally of the English and Sardinian armies. It is written in the form of a narrative, and the great questions of the *prevention and control of disease in camps and hospitals* are thoroughly discussed. The hygienic conditions of the United States Army are similar to those of the armies of the Crimea; the rules and prescriptions given in the book will, therefore, be found perfectly applicable. This work recommends itself to commanders of regiments as well as army surgeons.

ON DIPHTHERIA. By Edward Headlam Greenhow. 1861. Pp. 160. Price $1.25.

Our readers will find a very large amount of information in the twelve chapters of which the volume is made up. Perhaps, in the present state of our knowledge on the subject of this obscurely understood disease, little more can be said beyond what may here be found written down.—*London Medical Times and Gazette.*

We have only been able here to refer to certain of the more prominent facts concerning diphtheria; but we believe we have said enough to recommend this well-written treaties to the attention of the profession.—*British Medical Journal.*

ADVICE TO A MOTHER ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HER OFFSPRING IN INFANCY, CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. By P. Henry Chavasse, M. D. Price 50c.

Fifth Edition. HAND-BOOK OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS. By Stephen Smith, M. D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hosp. 12mo, 280 pages, and 237 Woodcut Illustrations. Price $1 75.

Just received, a Fresh Stock of "BERNARD & HUETTE'S OPERATIVE SURGERY." Colored Plates. Price $20.

MESSRS. BAILLIERE BROTHERS beg to inform the MEDICAL PROFESSION and STUDENTS, that having purchased a Stock of the Publications of Messrs. BLANCHARD & LEA, LIPPINCOTT & CO., LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, &c., they are prepared to sell all the publications of these Houses at a very liberal discount for cash. Prices will be given on application and orders are respectfully solicited.

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

FRED'C S. COZZENS,

WINE MERCHANT,

73 Warren St., New York,

(Opposite Hudson River R. R. Depot,)

AND

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

(Two doors from Willard's.)

IMPORTED WINES, BRANDIES, &C.,

OF THE PUREST QUALITY, FOR

MEDICINAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES,

Such as are extensively used in the

UNITED STATES HOSPITALS

And by the SANITARY COMMISSION.

Also, AMERICAN WINES of the highest grades.

Sole Agent in New York and Washington for

Longworth's Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine, Brandies, etc., etc.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL,

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOFORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America, as well as in Europe, having taken

Twenty-Six First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals,

at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last seven years; and in addition thereto, they were awarded a

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL

AT THE

Great International Exhibition

IN LONDON, 1862,

FOR

Powerful, Clear, Brilliant and Sympathetic Tone,

WITH EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AS SHOWN IN GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANOS.

There were 269 Pianos, from all parts of the world, entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Messrs. STEINWAYS' endorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger, and more to the point, than that of any European maker.

"This greatest triumph of American Pianofortes in England has caused a sensation in musical circles throughout the continent, and as a result the Messrs. STEINWAY are in constant receipt of orders from Europe, thus inaugurating a new phase in the history of American Pianofortes, by creating in them an article of export."

Every Pianoforte Warranted for Five Years.

Warerooms at present,

Nos. 82 & 84 WALKER STREET.

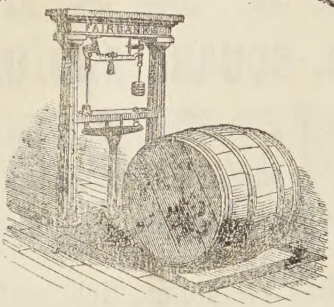
After February 1st, 1864,

At 71 & 73 East 14th Street,

A few doors East of Union Square,

NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.



Adapted to every branch of business.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsberry, Vermont.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 Milk Street, Boston.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., No. 172 Lake Street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 246 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Descriptive circulars furnished or mailed to any address, on application to either of the above.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK,
FOR FAMILY USE,

Delivered Daily in New York and Brooklyn.

BORDEN'S

PRESERVED MILK, CONDENSED COFFEE,
AND
CONDENSED APPLE JUICE,

FOR SHIPPING AND ARMY USE.

FOR SALE BY THE

New York Condensed Milk Company,

34 & 36 ELIZABETH STREET,
Near Canal Street.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

Established 1778.

Importers of Wines, Brandies, &c.,

375 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The name of A. M. Bininger & Co., is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.

From the New York Express.

The importing and commercial house of A. M. Bininger & Co., father and son, has been in existence for a period of eighty years, or since 1778. It is conducted upon principles of integrity, fairness and the highest honor. Whatever is promised may be relied upon.

From the New York Evening Post.

For pure Wines, Brandies, Bininger's Old London Dock Gin, Cordials, &c., we refer to A. M. Bininger & Co., New York. This house was established in 1778, and has sustained for eighty years a reputation which might well be envied. *Connoisseurs* agree in testifying to the pureness and reliability of the articles which they furnish.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

501 Broadway, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over

FOUR THOUSAND

different subjects, (to which additions are continually being made,) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz.:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brigadier-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Officers of the Navy,	46 Prominent Women.

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c.

CATALOGUES SENT ON RECEIPT OF STAMP.

An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of **$1.80,** and sent by mail, *free.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.
Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.
The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of 6 cts. per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully, and returned uninjured.

☞ **FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER** for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

THE SOLDIER'S GIFT
TO THE LOVED ONE AT HOME.

We will deliver, free of freight charge, at any Express office east of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums of the value of $5 or more, that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States as presents to their friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles, *at all prices,* to $25 and higher.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers and Importers, 501 Broadway, N. Y.